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NAS CECIL FIELD
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CONTAMINATION ASSESSMENT PLAN JP-5 SPILL SITE NAS CECIL FIELD FL
8/1/1991
ABB ENVIRONMENTAL

CONTAMINATION ASSESSMENT PLAN

**JP-5 SPILL SITE
NAVAL AIR STATION CECIL FIELD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA**

CTO NO.: 00021

Contract Number N62467-89-D-0317

Prepared by:

**ABB Environmental Services Inc.
2571 Executive Center Circle East
Tallahassee, Florida 32301-5001**

Prepared for:

**Department of the Navy
Southern Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
2155 Eagle Drive
Charleston, South Carolina 29411-0068**

Carl Loop, Engineer-In-Charge

AUGUST 1991

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

ABB Environmental Services Inc. (ABB-ES), was contracted by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southern Division (SDIV) to prepare a Contamination Assessment Plan (CAP) for the JP-5 spill site at Naval Air Station (NAS) Cecil Field, Jacksonville, Florida. The purpose of the CAP is to outline a field investigation and sampling program for the site that will assess the extent of the petroleum contamination caused by the fuel spill. The following report presents the site location, the site history and conditions, and presents the rationale for the proposed investigation to be implemented during the Contamination Assessment (CA).

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION. NAS Cecil Field, located west of Jacksonville, Florida (see Figure 1), was established in 1941 and has grown to occupy over 20,000 acres. The air station is divided into three distinct areas: Cecil Field, the Yellow Water Weapons Department, and the Outlying Landing Field (OLF) Whitehouse. The original mission of the station was naval flight training. The present mission of NAS Cecil Field is to provide facilities, services, and material support for the operation and maintenance of naval weapons and aircraft. NAS Cecil Field handles approximately 300,000 takeoffs and landings per year.

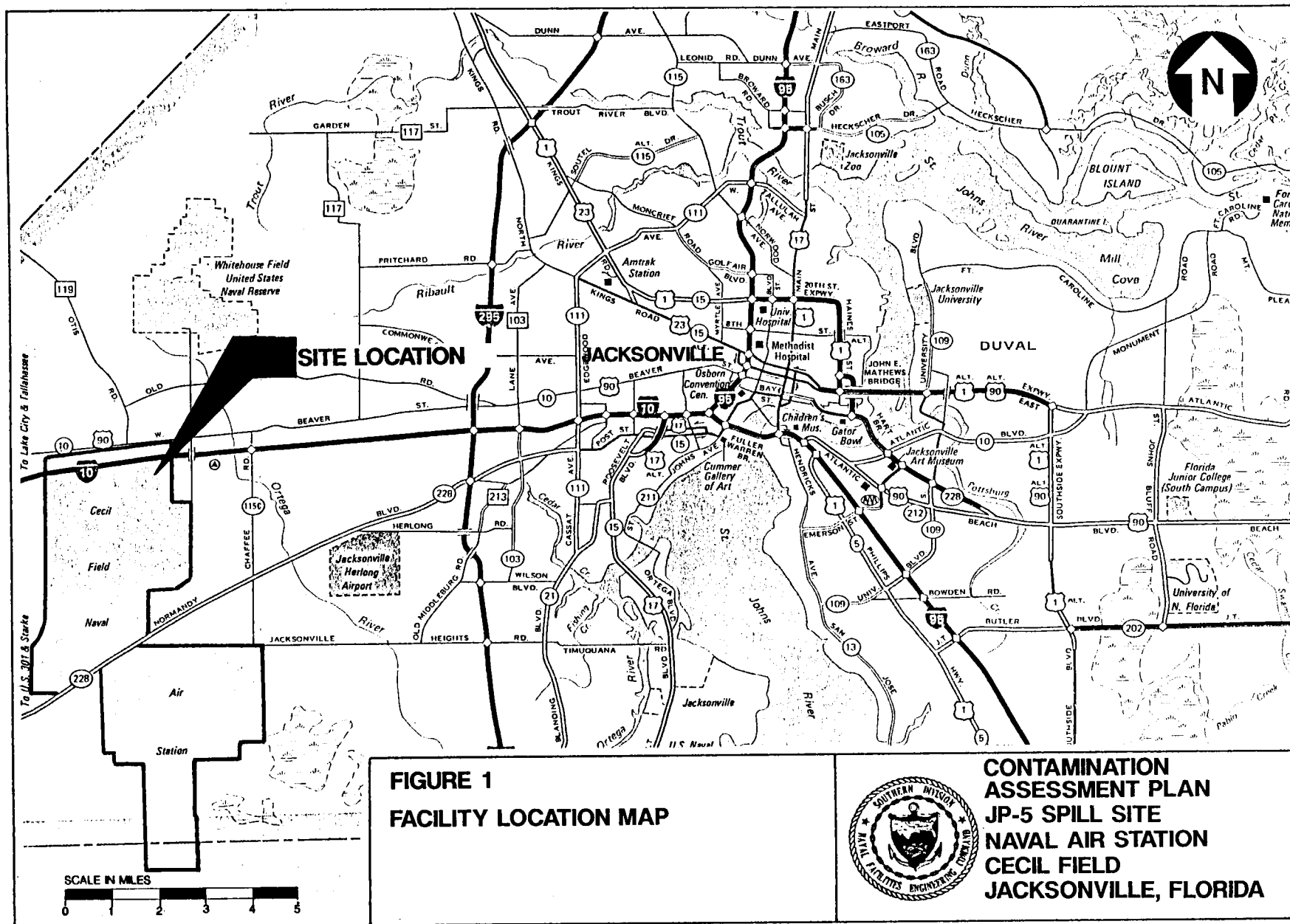
The JP-5 spill site originated at the North Fuel Farm off Avenue A north of 10th Street. The fuel farm consists of six 595,000-gallon, interior lined, asphalt coated steel, mounded tanks that contain JP-5. The tanks are numbered Tank 76 through Tank 76-E. Tanks 76 and 76-A were installed in 1952; the remainder of the tanks were installed in 1954. The associated piping is corrosion resistant coated steel and is cathodically protected. In 1987 each tank was relined and overfill protection (high level alarms) were installed. Each tank has impressed current type corrosion protection. Also, tank 76 is equipped with an automatic shut-off system. The tanks are gauged daily.

2.2 SITE HISTORY. A fuel spill occurred on the evening of Saturday, February 9, 1991, at the North Fuel Farm (Facility 76) and was discovered on Sunday, February 10, 1991. Approximately 900,000 gallons of JP-5 jet fuel were lost when the contents of two tanks at the fuel farm were pumped into Tank 76E. Tank 76E overflowed and the fuel travelled overland from the fuel farm to a drainage ditch immediately north of the fuel farm. The fuel continued to travel eastward into a culvert that underlies the north-south runway and into Sal Taylor Creek. The fuel travelled southward in Sal Taylor Creek and was intercepted at several oil containment areas (ponds) and dams. Some of the fuel travelled to the southern end of NAS Cecil Field and travelled west along Sal Taylor Creek to a point approximately 6,000 feet before Sal Taylor Creek forks with Yellow Water Creek. Figure 2 shows the travel route of the fuel.

Emergency response actions were initiated to contain and recover the fuel. As of March 13, 1991, cleanup operations have recovered over 708,737 gallons of the jet fuel. Recovery operations are still being conducted, intermittently, at the site at various locations. Of the approximately 200,000 gallons of unaccounted jet fuel, much of it may have been lost due to evaporation.

An unrelated contamination assessment was initiated at NAS Cecil Field on December 10, 1990, to assess the petroleum contamination at the North Fuel Farm as a result of previous spills. Three distinct plumes have been found at the fuel farm; one on the west side of the tanks and two on the southeast side of the tanks. The area to the northeast side of the tanks where the 900,000 gallon spill occurred was not previously contaminated.

2.3 PHYSIOGRAPHY. Duval County lies within the northern, or proximal zone, geomorphic province characterized by continuous high ground forming a broad upland that extends eastward to the Eastern Valley and westward continuously into the Western Highland of Florida (Scott, 1978).



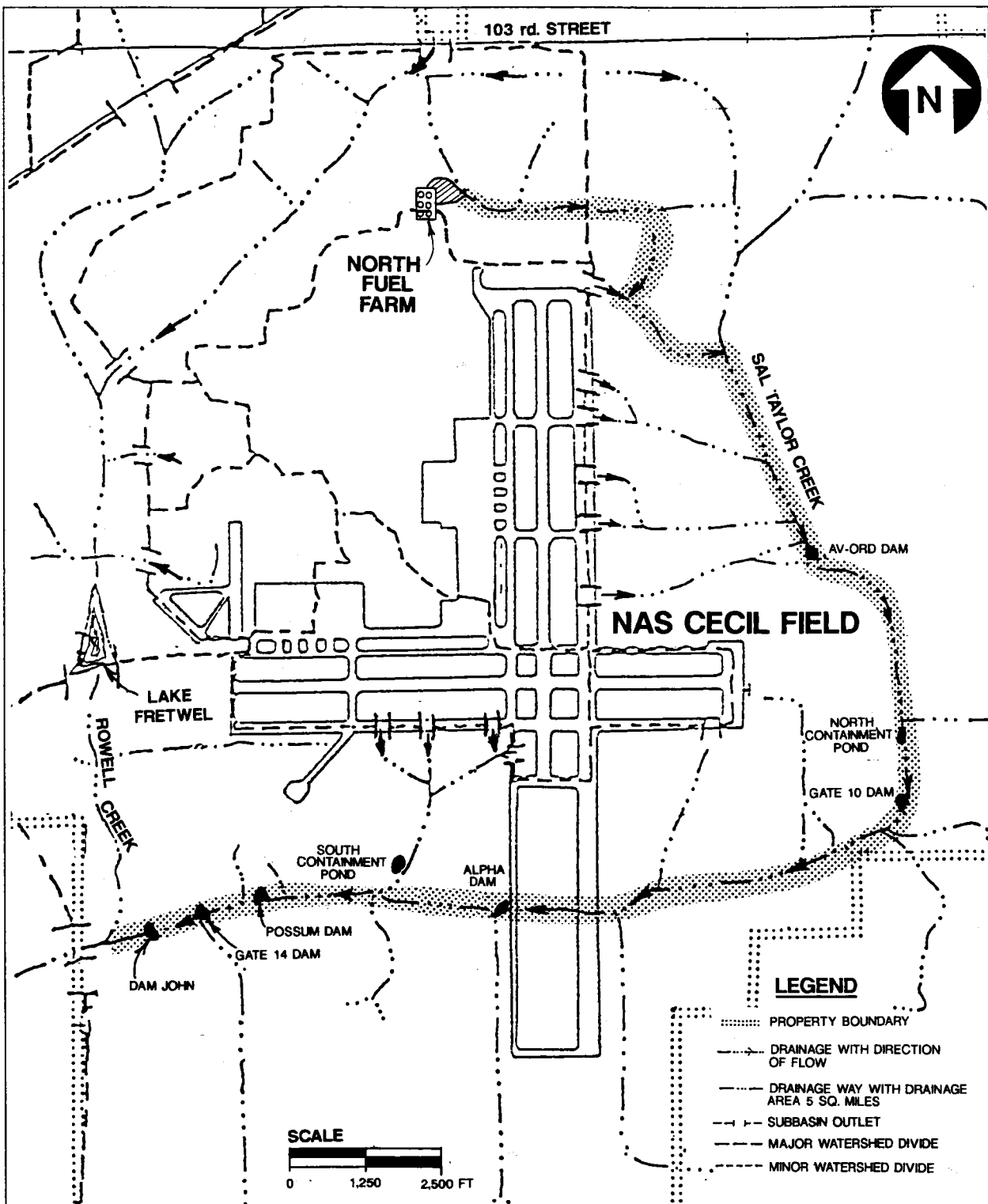


FIGURE 2
SITE MAP



**CONTAMINATION
ASSESSMENT PLAN
JP-5 SPILL SITE
NAVAL AIR STATION
CECIL FIELD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA**

NAS Cecil Field lies within the Duval Uplands, an irregular flat plain from 70 to 100 feet above mean sea level (msl) that consists of a clayey sand lithology (Scott, 1978; Leve, 1966). Elevations at the North Fuel Farm range from approximately 76 to 98 feet above msl. Because the tanks are mounded underground tanks, surface drainage is radially away from the tank farm. General surface drainage in the area of the fuel farm is to the north.

2.4 HYDROGEOLOGY. The general hydrogeology in the Duval County area is discussed in the regional hydrogeology section. The hydrogeologic conditions that exist beneath the North Fuel Farm site, as determined by soil boring and monitoring well logs, are presented in the site specific hydrogeology section.

2.4.1 Regional NAS Cecil Field is underlain by three water-bearing units. These include the surficial aquifer, the shallow rock aquifer, and the Floridan aquifer.

The surficial aquifer extends to a depth of approximately 45 feet below land surface (bls) (Geraghty and Miller, 1983). It is comprised of unconsolidated deposits of sands and clay with a hardpan layer of iron oxide (Fairchild, 1972). The surficial aquifer is recharged by local rainfall and discharges to area streams. The depth to the surficial aquifer water table at NAS Cecil Field is approximately 5 feet bls.

The shallow rock aquifer consists of shell, limestone, and sand deposits and is situated between the surficial aquifer and the underlying Hawthorn Formation (Fairchild, 1972). In the NAS Cecil Field area, the limestone layer is approximately 20 to 25 feet thick and occurs at a depth of 60 to 120 feet bls (Geraghty and Miller, 1983). Groundwater flow in the shallow rock aquifer is to the east (Fairchild, 1972). Most small domestic water supplies are obtained from this aquifer.

The Floridan aquifer system is the principal source of freshwater in northeast Florida. It is comprised of the Oldsmar, Lake City, and Avon Park Limestones, the Ocala Group, and a few discontinuous thin water-bearing zones in the lower part of the Hawthorn Formation, some of which are not present in all areas.

The Ocala Group is a homogeneous sequence of permeable, hydraulically connected, marine limestones containing a few hard, less transmissive dolomite or limestone beds that restrict the vertical movement of water. The Avon Park Limestone consists almost entirely of hard, relatively impermeable, dolomite confining beds and soft permeable limestone and dolomite water-bearing zones.

The top of the Floridan aquifer occurs at a depth of about 500 feet bls at NAS Cecil Field. Geraghty and Miller (1983) report that the transmissivity of the Floridan aquifer a few miles east of the base is 190,000 gallons per day per foot (gpd/ft).

Leve (1966) and Geraghty and Miller (1983) report that groundwater within the Floridan aquifer flows east-northeast in the vicinity of NAS Cecil Field. There is a downward gradient between the shallow rock aquifer and the Floridan aquifer in the area of NAS Cecil Field (Leve, 1966).

2.4.2 Site Specific In the vicinity of the North Fuel Farm, the shallow subsurface lithology consists of silty, fine to medium sands to a depth greater than 20 feet. The groundwater conditions in December 1990 showed a water table of 8 feet bls or greater due to statewide drought conditions that have existed over the past several years. The above average rainfall conditions that have occurred over the first half of 1991 have caused the water table to rise to a level of approximately 5 feet bls at the North Fuel Farm.

Sandy soil conditions are also expected along the drainage ditches and Sal Taylor Creek. High water table conditions are also expected.

3.0 INVENTORY OF NEARBY POTABLE WELLS

ABB-ES, with the cooperation of the Environmental Coordinator at NAS Cecil Field, will conduct an inventory of identified wells in the area of the spill route that could possibly be used as water supply sources. A 7-1/2-minute topographic map will be used to locate the investigated area and the location of any water supply wells within a 1/4-mile radius of the area.

4.0 PROPOSED ASSESSMENT PLAN

4.1 FIELD INVESTIGATION. The field investigation for the JP-5 spill site will consist of three tasks: (1) a start-up meeting, (2) a soil boring and soil sampling program, and (3) a monitoring well installation and subsequent groundwater quality sampling program.

Task 1: The start-up meeting will be conducted at the site. All personnel associated with the investigation will review the scope of work in the Contamination Assessment Plan (CAP) and Health and Safety Plan (HASP).

Task 2: A soil boring and soil sampling program will consist of advancing soil borings to the water table or up to 6 feet in depth at various locations at the spill site and along the spill travel route. Soil samples will be collected from each soil boring at various depths and at the water table. The soil samples will be screened using an organic vapor analyzer (OVA) with a flame ionization detector (FID) to assess the degree of contamination in the soils. The soil screening will be conducted following Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (FDER) Chapter 17-770.200(2), Florida Administrative Code (FAC), guidelines. The screening of the soil samples will be used to assess the horizontal and vertical extent of the soil contamination and assist in determining the proper locations for the groundwater monitoring wells.

At the spill site, immediately northeast of the North Fuel Farm, 40 soil borings will be conducted using a hand auger or power auger. At Ponds 1 through 8 (see Figure 3), 20 soil borings will be conducted around each pond. Along the remainder of the fuel travel route, 2 to 4 soil borings will be conducted at up to 45 stations. Each station will be on an approximate 500-foot center. Two of the soil borings will be located on the stream banks, opposite each other. The remaining 2 borings (if necessary) will be conducted 25 feet from the boring location on the stream bank in a direction perpendicular to the stream flow. Figure 3 illustrates the approximate locations of the soil boring stations.

Task 3: Following the soil boring program, monitoring wells will be installed at select locations to assess the groundwater contamination at the spill site and along the fuel travel route. Boreholes will be advanced with a hollow-stem auger drill rig. At each boring, sediment samples will be collected immediately above the water table. These samples will be retrieved using a split-spoon sampler. Samples will be screened by a field gas chromatograph (GC) measuring for concentrations of benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, and xylenes (BETX). Based upon the results of the initial split-spoon samples, additional samples may be collected with depth at 5-foot intervals until several clean samples are obtained.

Six monitoring wells will be installed at the northeast corner of the North Fuel Farm, where the spill initially occurred, to assess the extent of groundwater contamination. Five of these wells will be shallow monitoring wells with a maximum depth of 15 feet bls. One deep well will be installed at the North Fuel Farm, where the maximum depth will be approximately 60 feet bls.

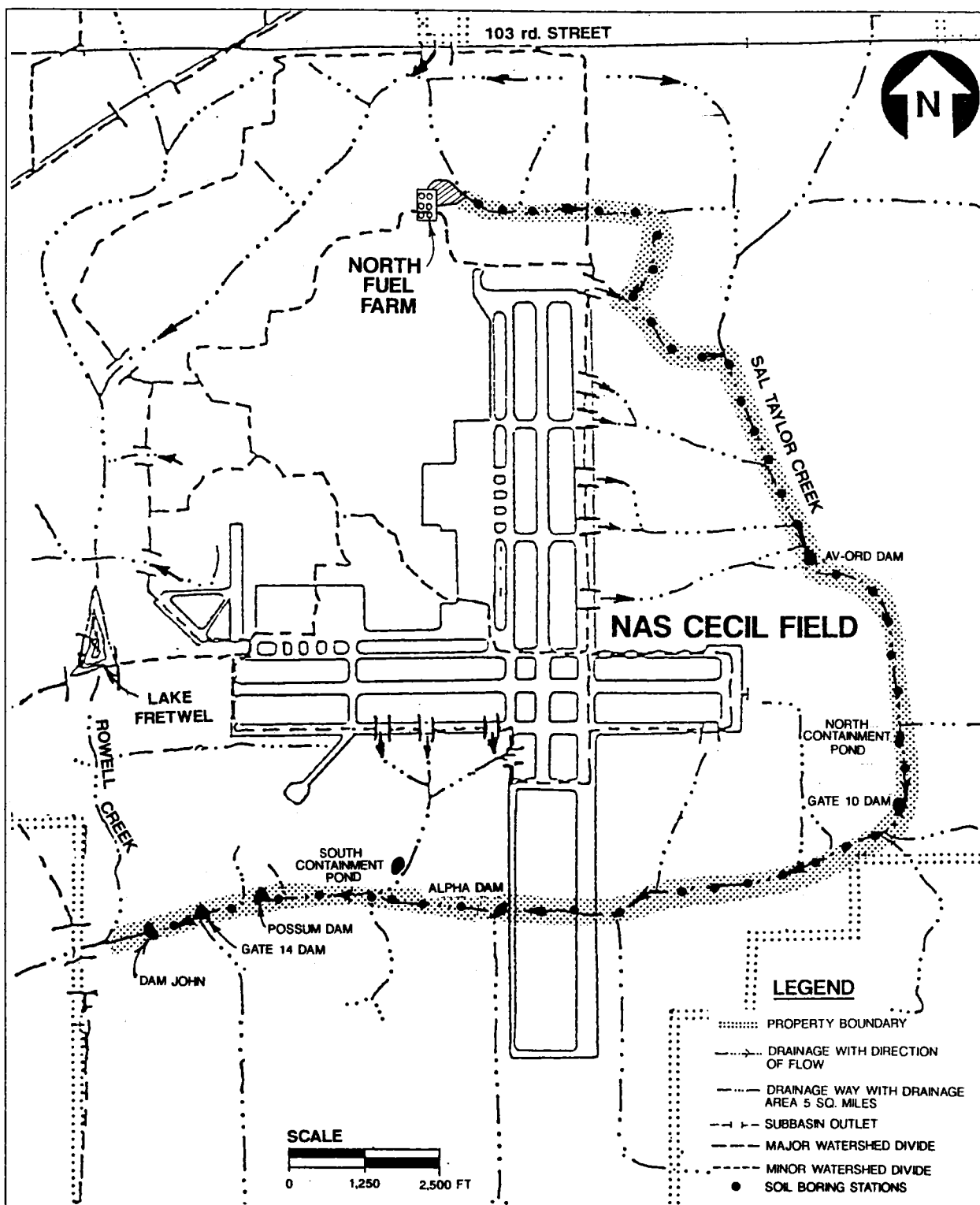


FIGURE 3
SOIL BORING STATION LOCATIONS



**CONTAMINATION
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JP-5 SPILL SITE
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CECIL FIELD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA**

At Ponds 1 through 6, four shallow monitoring wells will be installed to assess the extent of groundwater contamination in each of the areas. At Ponds 7 and 8, two shallow monitoring wells will be installed.

The monitoring wells will be constructed of 2-inch (inside diameter), schedule 40, flush-threaded, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) screen and casing. Screen length will be 10 feet with a slotted screen opening of 0.010 inch. At least 2 feet of screen will be placed above the water table to accommodate seasonal fluctuations of the water table. The screen will be surrounded with a quartz sand filter pack of 6/20 size (or of an acceptable equivalent) to at least 1 foot above the top of the screen. A 1-foot bentonite seal will be placed above the filter pack. The remaining annulus will be grouted with neat cement. A locking, watertight cap will be installed on each well. Monitoring wells in the area of the North Fuel Farm will be finished below grade in a subsurface vault and protected with a metal manhole assembly. Monitoring wells in the area of the ponds will be approximately 3 feet above grade and protected by a locking steel casing and 3x3-foot reinforced concrete pad. A diagram of a typical monitoring well, finished below grade, is illustrated in Figure 4.

Detailed information of monitoring well construction, lithologic descriptions, split-spoon samples, and other pertinent data will be graphically displayed in boring logs. These data will be included in the CAR. Soils will be classified in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System.

Upon completion, all newly installed monitoring wells will be developed by pumping or bailing until the purged water is clear and relatively free of sediment to assure a good hydraulic connection with the surrounding aquifer. Aquifer tests will be conducted to estimate the hydraulic properties of the water table aquifer at the site. Rising head slug tests will be performed on a minimum of three wells to collect data for calculating the hydraulic conductivities. Hydraulic conductivities will be calculated by using ABB-ES's in-house program AQTESOLV (Geraghty & Miller, Inc., 1989). A measuring point for groundwater elevation will be established at the top-of-casing of each well. A Florida-licensed professional surveyor will survey the horizontal and vertical coordinates for each of the monitoring wells into either the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) North America Datum (NAD) '27 or the base coordinate grid system.

Groundwater samples will be collected from the new monitoring wells (providing that they do not contain free-floating petroleum product). Additionally, four duplicate samples, two field blanks, two equipment blanks, and nine trip blanks will be collected and analyzed. In addition, two sediment samples and two surface water samples will be collected downstream of the farthest point that the spilled fuel was known to have travelled. A duplicate sample, field blank, equipment blank, and trip blank will accompany the sediment samples. Groundwater samples will be collected with TeflonTM bailers and shipped via overnight carrier to an approved analytical laboratory. Sampling and the subsequent analytical program will comply with the ABB-ES FDER-approved Comprehensive Quality Assurance Plan (CompQAPP). All groundwater, surface water, and sediment samples will be analyzed for the parameters found in the FDER Chapter 17-770, FAC, kerosene analytical group.

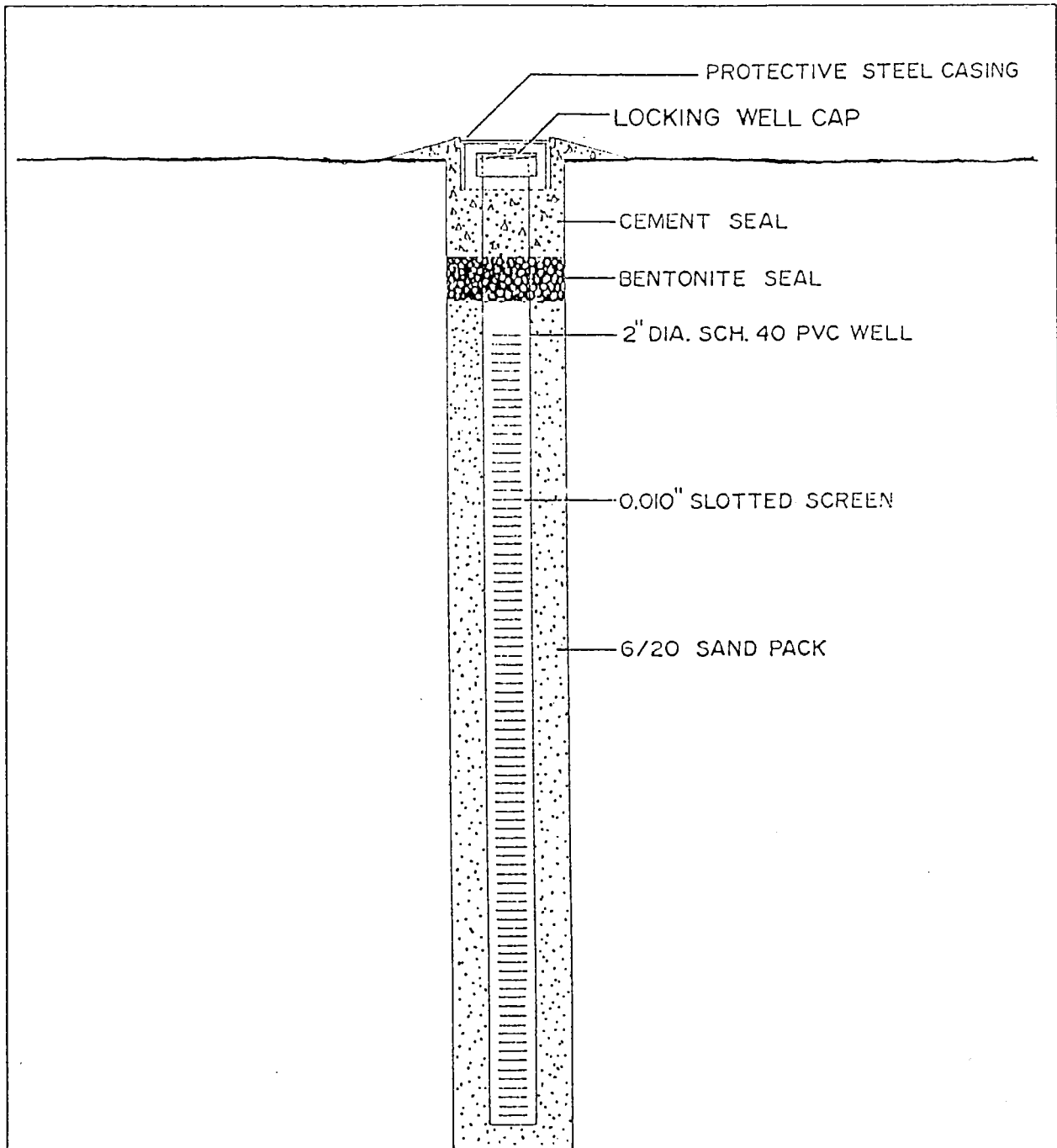
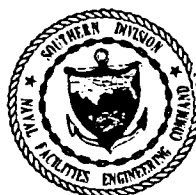


FIGURE 4

**TYPICAL MONITORING WELL
INSTALLATION DETAIL**



**CONTAMINATION
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During this field investigation, ABB-ES personnel and their subcontractors will coordinate efforts with site personnel to dispose of contaminated fluids and soils on site. No drums will be supplied by ABB-ES or the subcontractors. It will be the Navy's responsibility to dispose of any hazardous waste. In addition, because much of the study area for this investigation is heavily wooded, any clearing and grubbing that may be required for the purpose of installing monitoring wells at necessary locations or the movement of equipment (drill rig, etc.) will be the sole responsibility of the Navy. It is anticipated that the spill area at the North Fuel Farm will have to be cleared and grubbed.

During the spill travel route investigation along the drainage ditches and Sal Taylor Creek, the investigative team will likely be traversing through areas of tight security. Arrangements should be made by the activity to obtain clearances or provide an Navy escort through these areas.

4.2 PREPARATION OF REPORTS. Upon completion of the field investigations and receipt of the laboratory analytical results of the groundwater samples, draft, draft final, and final Contamination Assessment Reports (CARs) will be prepared and submitted to SDIV and the Naval activity for review and approval. The reports will discuss site background information, site conditions, findings, and recommendations for the JP-5 site at NAS Cecil Field. Recommendations will also be made as to the need for any follow-up reports. Site location maps, locations of monitoring wells, groundwater contour maps, and contamination delineation maps will be included with the reports.

Based on the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the final CARs; draft (90 percent), draft-final (100 percent), and final follow-up reports will be prepared for the JP-5 spill site at NAS Cecil Field. The reports shall be either No Further Action Proposals (NOFAPs), Monitoring Only (MO) Proposals, or Preliminary Remedial Action Plans (PRAPs).

For the purpose of costing the project, it will be assumed that a PRAP will be developed for the JP-5 spill site. The PRAP will include the following items:

- summary sheet of the Contamination Assessment Report;
- general discussion of the technical and economic feasibility of remediation alternatives and more detailed information on the most feasible remedial system;
- general discussion of the rationale for the selected system;
- comparison of contaminant levels found with existing State and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) cleanup criteria in tabular format;
- disposition and expected contamination concentrations in any effluent from the proposed cleanup method;
- cost estimates and schedules for the design, construction startup, and operation phases;
- designation of monitoring wells and proposed methodology for verifying accomplishment of PRAP goals (cleanup levels);
- general discussion of the treatment of contaminated soils; and
- recommendations for conducting pilot studies and obtaining additional information.

The PRAP, as described herein, is not intended to fulfill the Remedial Action Plan (RAP) requirements of Chapter 17.770, FAC. The PRAP will compare up to four remedial technologies for cleanup of both groundwater and soil, and the selected technology will be justified based on technical and economic feasibility. A conceptual design and rationale for the design will be provided for the most feasible remedial technology.

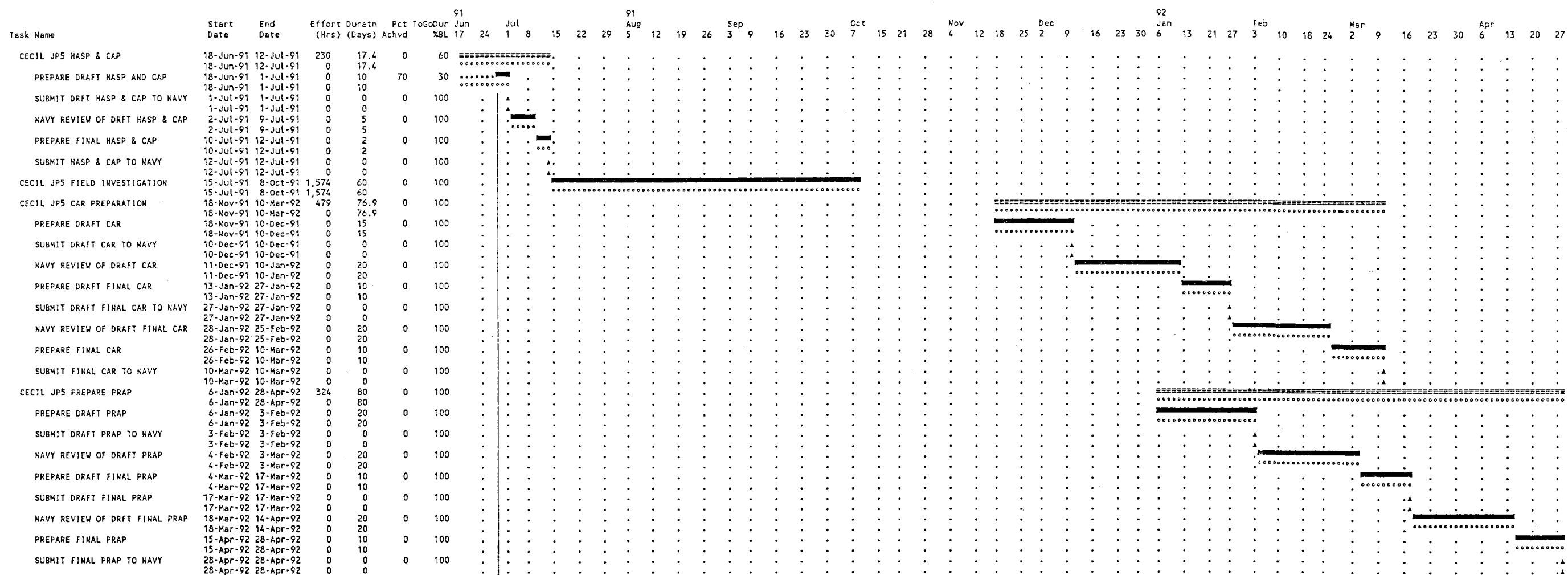
It is ABB-ES' understanding that Southern Division will develop performance specifications for those site remediation measures that are based on the PRAP and CAR for the JP-5 site at NAS Cecil Field. While these documents will provide some of the information necessary to develop performance specifications, neither document will be biddable. Additional site information that may be needed to develop the performance specifications but not included in this scope is as follows:

- existing conditions site survey plans;
- locations of existing utilities; and
- location and availability of electric power.

5.0 SCHEDULE

A projected schedule to complete the Contamination Assessment field investigation program at the JP-5 spill site at NAS Cecil Field is approximately 7 weeks. This includes mobilization, drilling, sampling, surveying, aquifer testing, and demobilization. The field investigation work is scheduled to begin the week of July 15, 1991. Upon completion of the field investigation, approximately 3 weeks will be required before receipt of the laboratory analyses of the groundwater samples that were collected during the investigation. A draft Contamination Assessment Report for the site will be prepared and submitted to SDIV by December 10, 1991. If time schedules for report review are followed, draft follow-up reports have been scheduled to be delivered to SDIV by February 3, 1992. A Gantt Chart outlining the project schedule is presented as Figure 5.

SCHEDULE



LEGEND

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██████ Detail Task   ===== Summary Task   ***** Baseline
███ (Progress)      ===== (Progress)      >>> Conflict
████ (Sack)         ===== (Sack)          .. Resource delay
Progress shows Percent Achieved on Actual      ▲ Milestone
          Scale: 8 hours per character

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FIGURE 5
NAS CECIL FIELD
JP-5 SPILL SITE
GANTT CHART



**CONTAMINATION
ASSESSMENT PLAN
JP-5 SPILL SITE
NAVAL AIR STATION
CECIL FIELD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA**

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SITE-SPECIFIC HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

FOR

**CONTAMINATION ASSESSMENT
JP-5 SPILL SITE
NAVAL AIR STATION CECIL FIELD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA**

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REFERENCES

The following chapters of the Comprehensive Long-term Environmental Action Navy (CLEAN) Program District I Generic Health and Safety Plan (HASP) are applicable for the work anticipated at the site:

- ☒ 2.0 AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF HEALTH AND SAFETY PERSONNEL
- ☒ 3.0 TRAINING PROGRAM
- ☒ 4.0 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM
- ☒ 5.0 ENGINEERING CONTROLS
- ☒ 6.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE LEVEL DETERMINATION
- ☒ 7.0 MONITORING EQUIPMENT
- ☐ 8.0 ZONATION
- ☒ 9.0 WORK PRACTICES
- ☐ 10.0 CONFINED SPACE ENTRY PROCEDURES
- ☐ 11.0 EXCAVATION AND TRENCHING
- ☒ 12.0 TEMPERATURE EXTREMES
 - ☒ HEAT STRESS
 - ☐ COLD STRESS
- ☒ 13.0 DECONTAMINATION
- ☒ 14.0 EMERGENCY PLANNING
- ☒ 15.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY FORMS AND DATA SHEETS
 - ☐ HEALTH AND SAFETY AUDIT FORM
 - ☒ ACCIDENT REPORT FORM
 - ☒ HEALTH AND SAFETY OFFICER (HSO) CHECKLIST FOR FIELD OPERATIONS
 - ☒ MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS
 - ☐ LIQUI-NOX
 - ☐ ETHYL ALCOHOL (denatured)
 - ☐ TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
 - ☒ OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (OSHA) POSTER
 - ☒ DAILY HEALTH AND SAFETY AUDIT FORM

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- ___ 16.0 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION PROGRAM
- ___ 17.0 OTHER
 - ___ ILLUMINATION
 - ___ SANITATION
 - ___ HEALTH AND SAFETY AUDIT PROCEDURES

1.0 GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE AND PURPOSE. This Health and Safety Plan (HASP) has been prepared in conformance with the Navy CLEAN Program District I (CLEAN) HASP and is intended to meet the requirements of 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.120. As such, the HASP addresses those activities associated with field operations for this project. Compliance with this HASP is required for all ABB-ES personnel, contractor personnel, or third parties entering the site.

1.2 PROJECT PERSONNEL.

1.2.1 Project Manager The project manager (PM) is the individual with overall project management responsibilities. Those responsibilities as they relate to health and safety include provision for the development of this site-specific HASP, the necessary resources to meet requirements of this HASP, the coordination of staff assignments to ensure that personnel assigned to the project meet medical and training requirements, and the means and materials necessary to resolve any health and safety issues that are identified or that develop on the project.

1.2.2 General Site Supervisor The General Site Supervisor is either the PM or the PM's designee who is on-site and vested with the authority by the PM to carry out day-to-day site operations, including interfacing with the site Health and Safety Officer (HSO).

1.2.3 Health and Safety Officer The HSO for this project has been designated by the PM with concurrence of the Health and Safety Supervisor (HSS) or Health and Safety Manager (HSM). The HSO will have at least an indirect line of reporting to the HSM through the HSS for the duration of his/her assignment as project HSO. The HSO is responsible for developing and implementing this site-specific HASP in accordance with the CLEAN HASP. The HSO will investigate all accidents, illnesses, and incidents occurring on-site. The HSO will also conduct safety briefings and site-specific training for on-site personnel. As necessary, the HSO will accompany all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), or other governmental agency personnel visiting an ABB-ES site in response to health and safety issues. The HSO, in consultation with the HSS or HSM, is responsible for updating and modifying this HASP as site or environmental conditions change.

1.3 TRAINING. Training is defined under the CLEAN HASP, and all personnel entering potentially contaminated areas of this site must meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120. Personnel without the required training will not be permitted in any area with potential for exposure to toxic substances or harmful physical agents (i.e., downrange). Refer to Chapter 3.0 of the CLEAN HASP for further information.

1.4 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE. All personnel entering potentially contaminated areas of this site will be medically qualified for site assignment through a medical surveillance program outlined in the CLEAN HASP. Personnel who have not received medical clearance **will not be permitted** in any area with potential for exposure to toxic substances or harmful physical agents (i.e., downrange). Refer to Chapter 4.0 of the CLEAN HASP for further information.

2.0 SITE CHARACTERIZATION AND ANALYSIS

2.1 SITE NAME, LOCATION, AND SIZE. The JP-5 spill occurred at Tank 76E at the North Fuel Farm immediately west of Avenue A. The JP-5 spill travel route is located along the north, east, and south sides of Naval Air Station (NAS) Cecil Field. The area of the drainage ditches and Sal Taylor Creek that was impacted by the fuel is approximately 5 miles in length.

2.2 SITE HISTORY AND LAYOUT. The fuel spill occurred on Saturday, 9 February 1991 and was discovered on Sunday, 10 February 1991. Approximately 900,000 gallons of JP-5 jet fuel was lost when the contents of two tanks at the fuel farm were pumped into Tank 76E. Tank 76E overflowed with the fuel traveling overland from the fuel farm to a drainage ditch immediately north of that location. The fuel continued to travel eastward into a culvert that underlies the north-south runway and into Sal Taylor Creek. The fuel travelled southward in Sal Taylor Creek and was intercepted at several oil containment areas and dams. Some of the fuel travelled to the southern end of NAS Cecil Field and travelled west along Sal Taylor Creek to a point approximately 6,000 feet before Sal Taylor Creek forks with Yellow Water Creek.

Cleanup operations have recovered over 700,000 gallons of the jet fuel. Recovery operations are still being conducted at the site. Some of the approximate 200,000 gallons of unaccounted fuel was reportedly lost due to evaporation.

2.3 SCOPE OF WORK (WORK PLAN). ABB-ES will conduct a contamination assessment investigation at the North Fuel Farm and the travel route of the JP-5 spill. The investigation will include shallow soil borings on the creek banks along the travel route for the purpose of collecting soil samples immediately above the water table and screening these samples with an organic vapor analyzer (OVA) for the presence of petroleum contamination. The investigation will also include the drilling and installation of monitoring wells at the North Fuel Farm and select accessible locations along the travel route and sampling of groundwater from the monitoring wells.

3.0 TASK ANALYSIS

3.1 TASK ONE.

3.1.1 Hazardous Substances The contaminants of concern known or suspected to be present on-site, along with established exposure limits for those substances, are listed in Table 3-1.

3.1.2 Site Risks The following are the health hazards and safety hazards that are expected to be encountered at the site.

3.1.2.1 Health Hazards Contaminants to which personnel may be exposed are JP-5 jet fuel and its constituents. JP-5 jet fuel is a kerosene based fuel. The primary constituents of JP-5 that represent potential health hazards are described below and summarized in Table 3-1.

BENZENE is a colorless liquid with a pleasant aromatic odor. It is a moderate irritant in small amounts both as a gas and as a liquid. If inhaled in large amounts it attacks the central nervous system, possibly resulting in coma and/or respiratory arrest. Chronic poisoning causes leukemia.

ETHYL BENZENE is a colorless aromatic liquid. It is a moderate skin irritant in gaseous form. Inhalation of high concentrations of the gas may cause temporary irritation of the nose, dizziness, and depression. The liquid form can blister the skin if not washed off immediately.

TOLUENE is a colorless liquid with a pleasant aromatic odor. It is a mild skin irritant. Inhalation of high concentrations of the gas can cause temporary smarting of the eyes or irritation of the respiratory system. If the liquid form is allowed to remain on the skin for a long period of time, smarting and reddening of the skin may occur. Ingestion or aspiration of the liquid causes depressed respiration and pulmonary edema, and can result in kidney or liver damage.

XYLENE is a colorless, liquid with a sweet odor. It is a moderate skin irritant. When present as a gas in high concentrations, it can cause temporary slight smarting of the eyes or irritation of the respiratory system, headache, and dizziness. The liquid form may cause smarting or reddening of the skin if not washed off immediately. If the liquid is aspirated into the lungs it can result in severe coughing, distress, and rapidly developing pulmonary edema. If ingested, nausea, vomiting, cramps, headache, and coma can occur and may be fatal. Ingestion may also result in kidney and liver damage.

POLYNUCLEAR AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS (PAHs), for the purposes of this plan and study, include those listed as parameters for USEPA Method 610. Some of the more notable PAHs from this method include acenaphthene, anthracene, chrysene, fluorene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, and pyrene. Details of these compounds are listed in Section 4.0.

**Table 3-1
Contaminants of Concern**

Site Specific Health and Safety Plan
Naval Air Station
Jacksonville, Florida

Chemical	Approximate odor threshold (ppm)	Permissible Exposure Limits (ppm)	Threshold Limit Value (ppm)	Physical Characteristics	Dermal Toxicity	Remarks
Benzene	4.7	1	1	Colorless liquid, pleasant aromatic odor.	Moderate skin irritant.	Inhalation of large amounts attacks central nervous system (CNS); chronic poisoning causes leukemia.
Ethyl benzene	140	100	100	Colorless liquid, aromatic odor.	Moderate skin irritant.	Liquid blisters skin, inhalation results in dizziness, depression.
Toluene	0.17	100	100	Colorless liquid, pleasant aromatic odor.	Mild skin irritant.	Ingestion or aspiration can cause pulmonary edema, depressed respiration, kidney and liver damage.
Xylene	0.05	100	100	Colorless liquid, aromatic odor.	Moderate skin irritant.	Inhalation causes headache and dizziness; vapors irritate eyes; can be fatal if ingested.
Naphthalene	--	10	10	Colorless to brown solid with an odor of mothballs	Moderate skin irritant	Inhalation causes headache and confusion; vapors irritate eyes.

Notes: ppm = parts per million.

All activities at this site will be conducted in unconfined areas. This will minimize the chances of exposure of on-site personnel to either high vapor concentrations or strong liquid concentrations of any of the substances described above.

3.1.2.2 Safety Hazards Safety hazards include those hazards to which personnel may be exposed that are unrelated to hazardous wastes. These include hazards such as heat stress, snake bites, alligator and wild boar attacks, operation and presence around heavy equipment, lifting of objects, and vehicle traffic. Extreme caution should be practiced by all personnel while conducting work around drill rigs, backhoes, and other heavy equipment. During hot days, personnel should take time to drink fluids and cool off to avoid overheating and symptoms related to heat stress. Personnel working in a boat or wading a stream will be required to wear life vests. While in heavy brush or in or near water, extreme care should be taken to avoid snakes, alligators, and other native wildlife.

Lifting of heavy objects should be done with caution. Personnel should assist one another with moving heavy objects or use the appropriate equipment to accomplish these tasks. During all site activities, personnel should be aware

of the possibility of an encounter with poisonous snakes, particularly rattlesnakes in pine woods and water moccasins around water.

Power substations, powerlines, underground utilities, and underground pipelines are to be avoided during drilling operations. Necessary work permits for activities at the Naval activities will be obtained from the Public Works Department or the appropriate department (e.g., fire department, etc.).

3.1.2.3 Conclusions and Risk Assessment Based on all of the available information (nature of the work, potential onsite chemicals and their properties, exposure limits, etc.), hazards associated with conducting the described field work are considered to be low, assuming appropriate health and safety practices are maintained.

3.1.3 Protective Measures The following are the protective measures that will be used at the site.

3.1.3.1 Engineering Controls Whenever needed, engineering controls (i.e., fans to blow volatilized chemicals away from the work area) will be used.

3.1.3.2 Levels of Protection A level D work uniform will be used at the site. Level D Protection should only be used when the atmosphere contains no known hazard, all potential airborne contaminants can be monitored for, and work functions preclude splash, immersion, or the potential for unexpected inhalation or contact with hazardous levels of any chemical.

3.1.4 Monitoring It is intended that real time monitoring instrumentation will be used to monitor the work environment in order to ensure the appropriate level of protection for the site team.

3.1.4.1 Air Sampling To the extent feasible, the presence of airborne contaminants will be evaluated through the use of direct reading instrumentation. Information gathered will be used to ensure the adequacy of the levels of protection being used at the site, and may be used as the basis for upgrading or downgrading the levels of protection in conformance with action levels provided in this HASP and at the direction of the site HSO.

The following sampling equipment will be used at the site. Refer to Chapter 7.0 of the CLEAN HASP for information on the calibration and maintenance of the equipment.

1. Foxboro Organic Vapor Analyzer Model 128 (OVA)

If the OVA detects a steady measurable quantity of organic vapors greater than 5 parts per million (ppm; above background conditions) in the breathing zone, the field team will withdraw from the site until health and safety conditions at the site are reevaluated.

3.1.4.2 Personal Monitoring Personal monitoring will be undertaken to characterize the personal exposure of high risk employees to the hazardous substances they may encounter on-site. Personal monitoring will be conducted on

a representative basis. Personnel who are represented by the sampling will be noted in field logs.

The following personal monitoring equipment will be used at the site. Refer to Chapter 7.0 of the CLEAN HASP for information on the maintenance and calibration of the equipment.

1. Thermoluminescent Dosimetry Body Badge

4.0 DATA SHEETS

BENZENE

BNZ

Common Synonyms Benzol Benzole	Watery liquid Colorless Gasoline-like odor Floats on water. Flammable, irritating vapor is produced. Freezing point is 42°F.
Avoid contact with liquid and vapor. Keep people away. Wear goggles and self-contained breathing apparatus. Shut off ignition sources and call fire department. Stop discharge if possible. Stay upwind and use water spray to "knock down" vapor. Isolate and remove discharged material. Notify local health and pollution control agencies.	
Fire	FLAMMABLE. Flashback along vapor trail may occur. Vapor may explode if ignited in an enclosed area. Wear goggles and self-contained breathing apparatus. Extinguish with dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide. Water may be ineffective on fire. Cool exposed containers with water.
Exposure	CALL FOR MEDICAL AID. VAPOR Irritating to eyes, nose and throat. If inhaled, will cause headache, difficult breathing, or loss of consciousness. Move to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. LIQUID Irritating to skin and eyes. Harmful if swallowed. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Flush affected areas with plenty of water. IF IN EYES, hold eyelids open and flush with plenty of water. IF SWALLOWED and victim is CONSCIOUS, have victim drink water or milk.
Water Pollution	HARMFUL TO AQUATIC LIFE IN VERY LOW CONCENTRATIONS. May be dangerous if it enters water intakes. Notify local health and wildlife officials. Notify operators of nearby water intakes.
<div> <div> 1. RESPONSE TO DISCHARGE (See Response Methods Handbook) Issue warning-high flammability Restrict access </div> <div> 2. LABEL 2.1 Category: Flammable liquid 2.2 Class: 3 </div> </div>	
<div> <div> 3. CHEMICAL DESIGNATIONS 3.1 CG Compatibility Class: Aromatic Hydrocarbon 3.2 Formula: C₆H₆ 3.3 IMO/UN Designation: 3.2/1114 3.4 DOT ID No.: 1114 3.5 CAS Registry No.: 71-43-2 </div> <div> 4. OBSERVABLE CHARACTERISTICS 4.1 Physical State (as shipped): Liquid 4.2 Color: Colorless 4.3 Odor: Aromatic; rather pleasant aromatic odor; characteristic odor </div> </div>	
5. HEALTH HAZARDS 5.1 Personal Protective Equipment: Hydrocarbon vapor canister, supplied air or a hose mask; hydrocarbon-insoluble rubber or plastic gloves; chemical goggles or face splash shield; hydrocarbon-insoluble apron such as neoprene. 5.2 Symptoms Following Exposure: Dizziness, excitation, pallor, followed by flushing, weakness, headache, breathlessness, chest constriction. Coma and possible death. 5.3 Treatment of Exposure: SKIN: flush with water followed by soap and water; remove contaminated clothing and wash skin. EYES: flush with plenty of water until irritation subsides. INHALATION: remove from exposure immediately. Call a physician. IF breathing is irregular or stopped, start resuscitation, administer oxygen. 5.4 Threshold Limit Value: 10 ppm 5.5 Short Term Inhalation Limit: 75 ppm for 30 min 5.6 Toxicity by Ingestion: Grade 3; LD ₅₀ = 50 to 500 mg/kg 5.7 Late Toxicity: Leukemia 5.8 Vapor (Gas) Irritant Characteristics: If present in high concentrations, vapors may cause irritation of eyes or respiratory system. The effect is temporary. 5.9 Liquid or Solid Irritant Characteristics: Minimum hazard. If spilled on clothing and allowed to remain, may cause smarting and reddening of the skin. 5.10 Odor Threshold: 4.68 ppm 5.11 IDLH Value: 2,000 ppm	

6. FIRE HAZARDS 6.1 Flash Point: 12°F C.C. 6.2 Flammable Limits in Air: 1.3%-7.9% 6.3 Fire Extinguishing Agents: Dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide 6.4 Fire Extinguishing Agents Not to be Used: Water may be ineffective 6.5 Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Not pertinent 6.6 Behavior in Fire: Vapor is heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back 6.7 Ignition Temperature: 1097°F 6.8 Electrical Hazard: Class I, Group D 6.9 Burning Rate: 6.0 mm/min. 6.10 Adiabatic Flame Temperature: Data not available 6.11 Stoichiometric Air to Fuel Ratio: Data not available 6.12 Flame Temperature: Data not available	10. HAZARD ASSESSMENT CODE (See Hazard Assessment Handbook) A-T-U-V-W																																				
7. CHEMICAL REACTIVITY 7.1 Reactivity With Water: No reaction 7.2 Reactivity with Common Materials: No reaction 7.3 Stability During Transport: Stable 7.4 Neutralizing Agents for Acids and Caustics: Not pertinent 7.5 Polymerization: Not pertinent 7.6 Inhibitor of Polymerization: Not pertinent 7.7 Molar Ratio (Reactant to Product): Data not available 7.8 Reactivity Group: 32	11. HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS 11.1 Code of Federal Regulations: Flammable liquid 11.2 NAS Hazard Rating for Bulk Water Transportation: <table> <tr> <th>Category</th><th>Rating</th></tr> <tr> <td>Fire</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Health</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Vapor Irritant</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Liquid or Solid Irritant</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Poisons</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Water Pollution</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Human Toxicity</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Aquatic Toxicity</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Aesthetic Effect</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Reactivity</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Other Chemicals</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Water</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Self Reaction</td><td>0</td></tr> </table> 11.3 NFPA Hazard Classification: <table> <tr> <th>Category</th><th>Classification</th></tr> <tr> <td>Health Hazard (Blue)</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Flammability (Red)</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Reactivity (Yellow)</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	Category	Rating	Fire	3	Health		Vapor Irritant	1	Liquid or Solid Irritant	1	Poisons	3	Water Pollution		Human Toxicity	3	Aquatic Toxicity	1	Aesthetic Effect	3	Reactivity		Other Chemicals	2	Water	1	Self Reaction	0	Category	Classification	Health Hazard (Blue)	2	Flammability (Red)	3	Reactivity (Yellow)	0
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Flammability (Red)	3																																				
Reactivity (Yellow)	0																																				
8. WATER POLLUTION 8.1 Aquatic Toxicity: 5 ppm/6 hr/minnow/lethal/distilled water 20 ppm/24 hr/sunfish/TL ₅₀ /tap water 8.2 Waterfowl Toxicity: Data not available 8.3 Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD): 1.2 lb/lb, 10 days 8.4 Food Chain Concentration Potential: None	12. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES 12.1 Physical State at 15°C and 1 atm: Liquid 12.2 Molecular Weight: 78.11 12.3 Boiling Point at 1 atm: 176°F = 80.1°C = 353.3°K 12.4 Freezing Point: 42.0°F = 5.5°C = 278.7°K 12.5 Critical Temperature: 552.0°F = 288.9°C = 562.1°K 12.6 Critical Pressure: 710 psia = 48.3 atm = 4.89 MN/m ² 12.7 Specific Gravity: 0.679 at 20°C (liquid) 12.8 Liquid Surface Tension: 26.9 dynes/cm = 0.0269 N/m at 20°C 12.9 Liquid Water Interfacial Tension: 35.0 dynes/cm = 0.035 N/m at 20°C 12.10 Vapor (Gas) Specific Gravity: 2.7 12.11 Ratio of Specific Heats of Vapor (Gas): 1.061 12.12 Latent Heat of Vaporization: 169 Btu/lb = 94.1 cal/g = 3.94 X 10 ⁵ J/kg 12.13 Heat of Combustion: -17,460 Btu/lb = -9696 cal/g = -406.0 X 10 ⁵ J/kg 12.14 Heat of Decomposition: Not pertinent 12.15 Heat of Solution: Not pertinent 12.16 Heat of Polymerization: Not pertinent 12.25 Heat of Fusion: 30.45 cal/g 12.26 Limiting Value: Data not available 12.27 Reid Vapor Pressure: 3.22 psia																																				
9. SHIPPING INFORMATION 9.1 Grades of Purity: Industrial pure 99+ % Thiophene-free 99+ % Nitration 99+ % Industrial 90% 85+ % Reagent 99+ % 9.2 Storage Temperature: Open 9.3 Inert Atmosphere: No requirement 9.4 Venting: Pressure-vacuum	NOTES																																				

o-CRESOL

CRO

Common Synonyms o-Hydroxytoluene 2-Methylphenol o-Toluid 2-Cresol		Solid crystals or liquid Colorless to yellow Sweet tarry odor Sinks and mixes slowly with water.	
Avoid contact with liquid or solid. Keep people away. Wear goggles, self-contained breathing apparatus, and rubber overclothing (including gloves). Stop discharge if possible. Call fire department. Notify local health and pollution control agencies. Isolate and remove discharged material.			
Fire		COMBUSTIBLE POISONOUS GASES MAY BE PRODUCED IN FIRE. Wear goggles and self-contained breathing apparatus. Extinguish with water fog, dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide. Cool exposed containers with water.	
Exposure		CALL FOR MEDICAL AID. LIQUID OR SOLID Will burn skin and eyes. Poisonous if swallowed, inhaled or if skin is exposed. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Flush affected areas with plenty of water. IF IN EYES, hold eyelids open and flush with plenty of water. IF SWALLOWED, and victim is CONSCIOUS, have victim drink water or milk and have victim induce vomiting.	
Water Pollution		HARMFUL TO AQUATIC LIFE IN VERY LOW CONCENTRATIONS. May be dangerous if it enters water intakes. Notify local health and wildlife officials. Notify operators of nearby water intakes.	
1. RESPONSE TO DISCHARGE (See Response Methods Handbook) Issue warning-water contaminant, poison. Restrict access. Should be removed. Chemical and physical treatment		2. LABEL 2.1 Category: Corrosive 2.2 Class: 8	
3. CHEMICAL DESIGNATIONS 3.1 CG Compatibility Class: Phenols, cresols 3.2 Formula: CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ OH 3.3 IMO/UN Designation: 6.1/2076 3.4 DOT ID No.: 2076 3.5 CAS Registry No.: 95-48-7		4. OBSERVABLE CHARACTERISTICS 4.1 Physical State (as shipped): Solid or liquid 4.2 Color: Colorless to yellow. 4.3 Odor: Phenolic, tarry	
5. HEALTH HAZARDS 5.1 Personal Protective Equipment: Chemical goggles or face shields, full protective clothing including boots and gloves, and respiratory protective apparatus. 5.2 Symptoms Following Exposure: INHALATION, INGESTION OR SKIN ABSORPTION: Central nervous system depression, muscular weakness, gastroenteric disturbances, convulsions and death. EYES: can cause burns. SKIN: Corrosive action may produce severe burns. 5.3 Treatment of Exposure: Call a doctor. INHALATION: Move to fresh air. Oxygen inhalation for respiratory distress. If needed, give artificial respiration. EYES: Irrigate with copious quantities of running water for 15 min. Hold eyelids open. If physician not available irrigate for an additional 15 min. SKIN: Remove all contaminated clothing. Wash with soap and water until all odor is gone. Then wash contaminated areas with alcohol or glycerin. Then use more water. INGESTION: Drink large quantities of liquid (salt water, weak sodium bicarbonate solution, milk or gruel) followed by demulcent such as raw egg white or corn starch paste. Induce vomiting, if not spontaneous. Keep up until vomitus is free of Cresol odor. 5.4 Threshold Limit Value: 5 ppm. Skin absorption can contribute to exposure. 5.5 Short Term Inhalation Limits: 10 ppm. 5.6 Toxicity by Ingestion: Grade 3; LD ₅₀ = 50 - 500 mg/kg. 5.7 Late Toxicity: May produce neoplasms or act as tumor promoters. Central nervous system damage. Chronic gastritis, possible liver and kidney damage, and lesions of heart and brain. Dermatitis may result. 5.8 Vapor (Gas) Irritant Characteristics: Vapors cause moderate irritation such that personnel will find high concentrations unpleasant. The effect is temporary. 5.9 Liquid or Solid Irritant Characteristics: Fairly severe skin irritant. May cause pain and second-degree burns after a few minutes contact. 5.10 Odor Threshold: 0.65 ppm detection in water 0.26 ppm recognition in air. 5.11 IDLH Value: 250 ppm			
6. FIRE HAZARDS 6.1 Flash Point: 178°F C.C. 6.2 Flammable Limits in Air: 1.35% 6.3 Fire Extinguishing Agents: Water may be used to blanket fire, CO ₂ , dry chemical, foam, water spray. 6.4 Fire Extinguishing Agents Not to be Used: Not pertinent 6.5 Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Emits highly toxic fumes. 6.6 Behavior in Fire: Vapors form explosive mixtures with air. 6.7 Ignition Temperature: 1110°F. 6.8 Electrical Hazard: Data not available 6.9 Burning Rate: Data not available 6.10 Adiabatic Flame Temperature: Data not available 6.11 Stoichiometric Air to Fuel Ratio: Data not available 6.12 Flame Temperature: Data not available			
7. CHEMICAL REACTIVITY 7.1 Reactivity With Water: No reaction 7.2 Reactivity with Common Materials: No reaction 7.3 Stability During Transport: Stable 7.4 Neutralizing Agents for Acids and Caustics: Not pertinent 7.5 Polymerization: Will not occur. 7.6 Inhibitor of Polymerization: Not pertinent 7.7 Molar Ratio (Reactant to Product): Data not available 7.8 Reactivity Group: 21			
8. WATER POLLUTION 8.1 Aquatic Toxicity: 45.1-19 ppm/24-96 hr/goldfish/TL ₅₀ /soft water 22.2-20.8 ppm/24-96 hr/bluegill/TL ₅₀ /soft water 18-13.4 ppm/24-96 hr/fathead minnow/TL ₅₀ /hard water 18-50 ppm/24-96 hr/guppy/TL ₅₀ /hard water 8.2 Waterfowl Toxicity: Chronic water fowl toxic limit is 25 ppm. 8.3 Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD): 1.64 lb/lb, 5 days. 8.4 Food Chain Concentration Potential: None			
9. SHIPPING INFORMATION 9.1 Grades of Purity: 80-98% containing 2-20% phenol, 99.2% with 0.2% phenol and 0.6% meta and para isomers. 9.2 Storage Temperature: Ambient 9.3 Inert Atmosphere: No requirement 9.4 Venting: Open			
10. HAZARD ASSESSMENT CODE (See Hazard Assessment Handbook) SS		11. HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS 11.1 Code of Federal Regulations: Corrosive material 11.2 NAS Hazard Rating for Bulk Water Transportation: Not listed 11.3 NFPA Hazard Classification: Category Classification Health Hazard (Blue) 3 Flammability (Red) 2 Reactivity (Yellow) 0	
12. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES 12.1 Physical State at 15°C and 1 atm: Solid 12.2 Molecular Weight: 108.134. 12.3 Boiling Point at 1 atm: 376°F = 191°C = 464.2°K 12.4 Freezing Point: 88°F = 31°C = 304.2°K 12.5 Critical Temperature: 795.9°F = 424.4°C = 697.6°K 12.6 Critical Pressure: 726.0 psia = 49.4 atm = 5.00 MN/m ² 12.7 Specific Gravity: 1.05 at 20°C. 12.8 Liquid Surface Tension: 40.3 dynes/cm = 0.0403 N/m at 20°C. 12.9 Liquid Water Interfacial Tension: 32.7 dynes/cm = 0.0327 N/m at 20°C. 12.10 Vapor (Gas) Specific Gravity: 3.72. 12.11 Ratio of Specific Heats of Vapor (Gas): >1. 12.12 Latent Heat of Vaporization: 178.4 Btu/lb = 89.12 cal/g = 4.15 X 10 ⁴ J/kg. = -7774 cal/g = -325 X 10 ⁴ J/kg 12.13 Heat of Combustion: -13894 Btu/lb 12.14 Heat of Decomposition: Not pertinent 12.15 Heat of Solution: Not pertinent 12.16 Heat of Polymerization: Not pertinent 12.25 Heat of Fusion: Data not available 12.26 Limiting Value: Data not available 12.27 Reid Vapor Pressure: Data not available			
NOTES			

ETHYLBENZENE

ETB

Common Synonyms Phenylethane EB		Liquid	Colorless	Sweet, gasoline-like odor
Floats on water. Flammable, irritating vapor is produced.				
Avoid contact with liquid and vapor. Keep people away. Wear goggles, self-contained breathing apparatus, and rubber overclothing (including gloves). Shut off ignition sources and call fire department. Stop discharge if possible. Stay upwind and use water spray to "knock down" vapor. Isolate and remove discharged material. Notify local health and pollution control agencies.				
Fire	FLAMMABLE. Flashback along vapor trail may occur. Vapor may explode if ignited in an enclosed area. Wear goggles, self-contained breathing apparatus, and rubber overclothing (including gloves). Extinguish with dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide. Water may be ineffective on fire. Cool exposed containers with water.			
Exposure	VAPOR Irritating to eyes, nose and throat. If inhaled, will cause dizziness or difficult breathing. Move to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. LIQUID Will burn skin and eyes. Harmful if swallowed. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Flush affected areas with plenty of water. IF IN EYES, hold eyelids open and flush with plenty of water. IF SWALLOWED and victim is CONSCIOUS, have victim drink water or milk. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.			
Water Pollution	HARMFUL TO AQUATIC LIFE IN VERY LOW CONCENTRATIONS. Fouling to shoreline. May be dangerous if it enters water intakes. Notify local health and wildlife officials. Notify operators of nearby water intakes.			
1. RESPONSE TO DISCHARGE (See Response Methods Handbook) Mechanical containment Should be removed Chemical and physical treatment		2. LABEL 2.1 Category: Flammable liquid 2.2 Class: 3		
3. CHEMICAL DESIGNATIONS 3.1 CG Compatibility Class: Aromatic hydrocarbon 3.2 Formula: C ₈ H ₁₀ CH ₂ CH ₃ 3.3 IMO/UN Designation: 3.3/1175 3.4 DOT ID No.: 1175 3.5 CAS Registry No.: 100-41-4		4. OBSERVABLE CHARACTERISTICS 4.1 Physical State (as shipped): Liquid 4.2 Color: Colorless 4.3 Odor: Aromatic		
5. HEALTH HAZARDS 5.1 Personal Protective Equipment: Self-contained breathing apparatus; safety goggles. 5.2 Symptoms Following Exposure: Inhalation may cause irritation of nose, dizziness, depression. Moderate irritation of eye with corneal injury possible. Irritates skin and may cause blisters. 5.3 Treatment of Exposure: INHALATION: If ill effects occur, remove victim to fresh air, keep him warm and quiet, and get medical help promptly; if breathing stops, give artificial respiration. INGESTION: induce vomiting only upon physician's approval; material in lung may cause chemical pneumonitis. SKIN AND EYES: promptly flush with plenty of water (15 min. for eyes) and get medical attention; remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. 5.4 Threshold Limit Value: 100 ppm 5.5 Short Term Inhalation Limits: 200 ppm for 30 min. 5.6 Toxicity by Ingestion: Grade 2; LD ₅₀ = 0.5 to 5 g/kg (rat) 5.7 Late Toxicity: Data not available 5.8 Vapor (Gas) Irritant Characteristics: Vapors cause moderate irritation such that personnel will find high concentrations unpleasant. The effect is temporary. 5.9 Liquid or Solid Irritant Characteristics: Causes smarting of the skin and first-degree burns on short exposure; may cause secondary burns on long exposure. 5.10 Odor Threshold: 140 ppm 5.11 IDLH Value: 2,000 ppm				

<div>6. FIRE HAZARDS</div> <div><div>6.1 Flash Point: 80°F O.C.; 58°F C.C.</div><div>6.2 Flammable Limits in Air: 1.0%-6.7%</div><div>6.3 Fire Extinguishing Agents: Foam (most effective), water fog, carbon dioxide or dry chemical.</div><div>6.4 Fire Extinguishing Agents Not to be Used: Not pertinent</div><div>6.5 Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Irritating vapors are generated when heated.</div><div>6.6 Behavior in Fire: Vapor is heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to the source of ignition and flash back.</div><div>6.7 Ignition Temperature: 850°F</div><div>6.8 Electrical Hazard: Not pertinent</div><div>6.9 Burning Rate: 5.8 mm/min.</div><div>6.10 Adiabatic Flame Temperature: Data Not Available</div></div> <div>(Continued)</div> <div>7. CHEMICAL REACTIVITY</div> <div><div>7.1 Reactivity With Water: No reaction</div><div>7.2 Reactivity with Common Materials: No reaction</div><div>7.3 Stability During Transport: Stable</div><div>7.4 Neutralizing Agents for Acids and Caustics: Not pertinent</div><div>7.5 Polymerization: Not pertinent</div><div>7.6 Inhibitor of Polymerization: Not pertinent</div><div>7.7 Molar Ratio (Reactant to Product): Data Not Available</div><div>7.8 Reactivity Group: 32</div></div>	<div>10. HAZARD ASSESSMENT CODE (See Hazard Assessment Handbook) A-T-U</div> <div>11. HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS</div> <div><div>11.1 Code of Federal Regulations: Flammable liquid</div><div>11.2 NAS Hazard Rating for Bulk Water Transportation:<table><thead><tr><th>Category</th><th>Rating</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Fire.....</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Health.....</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Vapor Irritant.....</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Liquid or Solid Irritant.....</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Poisons.....</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Water Pollution.....</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Human Toxicity.....</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Aquatic Toxicity.....</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Aesthetic Effect.....</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Reactivity.....</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Other Chemicals.....</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Water.....</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Self Reaction.....</td><td>0</td></tr></tbody></table></div><div>11.3 NFPA Hazard Classification:<table><thead><tr><th>Category</th><th>Classification</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Health Hazard (Blue).....</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Flammability (Red).....</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Reactivity (Yellow).....</td><td>0</td></tr></tbody></table></div></div> <div>12. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES</div> <div><div>12.1 Physical State at 15°C and 1 atm: Liquid</div><div>12.2 Molecular Weight: 106.17</div><div>12.3 Boiling Point at 1 atm: 277.2°F = 136.2°C = 409.4°K</div><div>12.4 Freezing Point: -139°F = -95°C = 178°K</div><div>12.5 Critical Temperature: 651.0°F = 343.9°C = 617.1°K</div><div>12.6 Critical Pressure: 523 psia = 35.6 atm = 3.61 MN/m²</div><div>12.7 Specific Gravity: 0.867 at 20°C (liquid)</div><div>12.8 Liquid Surface Tension: 29.2 dynes/cm = 0.0292 N/m at 20°C</div><div>12.9 Liquid Water Interfacial Tension: 35.48 dynes/cm = 0.03548 N/m at 20°C</div><div>12.10 Vapor (Gas) Specific Gravity: Not pertinent</div><div>12.11 Ratio of Specific Heats of Vapor (Gas): 1.071</div><div>12.12 Latent Heat of Vaporization: 144 Btu/lb = 80.1 cal/g = 3.35 X 10⁴ J/kg</div><div>12.13 Heat of Combustion: -17,780 Btu/lb = -9877 cal/g = -413.5 X 10⁴ J/kg</div><div>12.14 Heat of Decomposition: Not pertinent</div><div>12.15 Heat of Solution: Not pertinent</div><div>12.16 Heat of Polymerization: Not pertinent</div><div>12.25 Heat of Fusion: Data Not Available</div><div>12.26 Limiting Value: Data Not Available</div><div>12.27 Reid Vapor Pressure: 0.4 psia</div></div>	Category	Rating	Fire.....	3	Health.....		Vapor Irritant.....	2	Liquid or Solid Irritant.....	2	Poisons.....	2	Water Pollution.....		Human Toxicity.....	1	Aquatic Toxicity.....	3	Aesthetic Effect.....	2	Reactivity.....		Other Chemicals.....	1	Water.....	0	Self Reaction.....	0	Category	Classification	Health Hazard (Blue).....	2	Flammability (Red).....	3	Reactivity (Yellow).....	0
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Reactivity (Yellow).....	0																																				
<div>8. WATER POLLUTION</div> <div><div>8.1 Aquatic Toxicity: 29 ppm/96 hr/bluegill/TL₅₀/fresh water</div><div>8.2 Waterfowl Toxicity: Data not available</div><div>8.3 Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD): 2.8% (theor.), 5 days</div><div>8.4 Food Chain Concentration Potential: None</div></div> <div>9. SHIPPING INFORMATION</div> <div><div>9.1 Grades of Purity: Research grade: 99.98%; pure grade: 99.5%; technical grade: 99.0%</div><div>9.2 Storage Temperature: Ambient</div><div>9.3 Inert Atmosphere: No requirement</div><div>9.4 Venting: Open (flame arrester) or pressure-vacuum</div></div>	<div>6. FIRE HAZARDS (Continued)</div> <div><div>6.11 Stoichiometric Air to Fuel Ratio: Data Not Available</div><div>6.12 Flame Temperature: Data Not Available</div></div>																																				

ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE

EDB

Common Synonyms 1, 2-Dibromoethane Ethylene bromide Bromotune sym-Dibromoethane Dow-tune 40, W-10, W-15, W-40 Glycol dibromide		Liquid	Colorless	Sweet odor
Sinks in water. Poisonous vapor is produced. Freezing point is 50°F.				
Stop discharge if possible. Keep people away. Avoid contact with liquid and vapor. Isolate and remove discharged material. Notify local health and pollution control agencies.				
Fire		Not flammable. POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED WHEN HEATED. Wear goggles, self-contained breathing apparatus, and rubber overclothing (including gloves). Cool exposed containers with water.		
Exposure		CALL FOR MEDICAL AID. VAPOR POISONOUS IF INHALED. Irritating to eyes, nose and throat. Move to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. LIQUID POISONOUS IF SWALLOWED OR IF SKIN IS EXPOSED. Irritating to skin and eyes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Flush affected area with plenty of water. IF IN EYES, hold eyelids open and flush with plenty of water. IF SWALLOWED and victim is CONSCIOUS, have victim drink water or milk.		
Water Pollution		HARMFUL TO AQUATIC LIFE IN VERY LOW CONCENTRATIONS. May be dangerous if it enters water intakes. Notify local health and wildlife officials. Notify operators of nearby water intakes.		
1. RESPONSE TO DISCHARGE (See Response Methods Handbook) Should be removed Chemical and physical treatment		2. LABEL 2.1 Category: None 2.2 Class: Not pertinent		
3. CHEMICAL DESIGNATIONS 3.1 CG Compatibility Class: Halogenated hydrocarbon 3.2 Formula: BrCH ₂ CH ₂ Br 3.3 IMO/UN Designation: 6.1/1605 3.4 DOT ID No.: 1605 3.5 CAS Registry No.: 106-93-4		4. OBSERVABLE CHARACTERISTICS 4.1 Physical State (as shipped): Liquid 4.2 Color: Colorless 4.3 Odor: Mildly sweet, like chloroform		
5. HEALTH HAZARDS 5.1 Personal Protective Equipment: Canister type mask or self-contained air mask; neoprene gloves; chemical safety goggles. 5.2 Symptoms Following Exposure: Local inflammation, blisters and ulcers on skin; irritation in lungs and organic injury to liver and kidneys; may be absorbed through skin. 5.3 Treatment of Exposure: Remove from exposure. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and water. Flush eyes with plenty of water. Consult physician. 5.4 Threshold Limit Value: 2 ppm 5.5 Short Term Inhalation Limits: 50 ppm for 5 min. 5.6 Toxicity by Ingestion: Grade 3; LD ₅₀ = 50 to 500 mg/kg 5.7 Late Toxicity: Data not available 5.8 Vapor (Gas) Irritant Characteristics: Vapors cause a slight smarting of the eyes or respiratory system if present in high concentrations. The effect is temporary. 5.9 Liquid or Solid Irritant Characteristics: Minimum hazard. If spilled on clothing and allowed to remain, may cause smarting and reddening of the skin. 5.10 Odor Threshold: Data not available 5.11 IDLH Value: 400 ppm				

6. FIRE HAZARDS 6.1 Flash Point: Not flammable 6.2 Flammable Limits in Air: Not flammable 6.3 Fire Extinguishing Agents: Not pertinent 6.4 Fire Extinguishing Agents Not to be Used: Not pertinent 6.5 Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Decomposition gases are toxic and irritating. 6.6 Behavior in Fire: Decomposes into toxic irritating gases. Reacts with hot metals such as aluminum and magnesium. 6.7 Ignition Temperature: Not flammable 6.8 Electrical Hazard: Not pertinent 6.9 Burning Rate: Not flammable 6.10 Adiabatic Flame Temperature: Data Not Available 6.11 Stoichiometric Air to Fuel Ratio: Data Not Available 6.12 Flame Temperature: Data Not Available		10. HAZARD ASSESSMENT CODE (See Hazard Assessment Handbook) A-X	
7. CHEMICAL REACTIVITY 7.1 Reactivity With Water: No reaction 7.2 Reactivity with Common Materials: No reaction 7.3 Stability During Transport: Stable 7.4 Neutralizing Agents for Acids and Caustics: Not pertinent 7.5 Polymerization: Not pertinent 7.6 Inhibitor of Polymerization: Not pertinent 7.7 Molar Ratio (Reactant to Product): Data Not Available 7.8 Reactivity Group: 36		11. HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS 11.1 Code of Federal Regulations: ORM-A 11.2 NAS Hazard Rating for Bulk Water Transportation: Category Rating Fire..... 0 Health Vapor Irritant..... 1 Liquid or Solid Irritant..... 1 Poisons..... 3 Water Pollution Human Toxicity..... 3 Aquatic Toxicity..... 3 Aesthetic Effect..... 2 Reactivity Other Chemicals..... 1 Water..... 0 Self Reaction..... 0 11.3 NFPA Hazard Classification: Category Classification Health Hazard (Blue)..... 3 Flammability (Red)..... 0 Reactivity (Yellow)..... 0	
8. WATER POLLUTION 8.1 Aquatic Toxicity: 16 mg/l/48 hr/bluegill/fresh water 8.2 Waterfowl Toxicity: Data not available 8.3 Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD): Data not available 8.4 Food Chain Concentration Potential: None		12. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES 12.1 Physical State at 15°C and 1 atm: Liquid 12.2 Molecular Weight: 187.86 12.3 Boiling Point at 1 atm: 268°F = 131°C = 404°K 12.4 Freezing Point: 49.6°F = 9.8°C = 283.0°K 12.5 Critical Temperature: Not pertinent 12.6 Critical Pressure: Not pertinent 12.7 Specific Gravity: 2.180 at 20°C (liquid) 12.8 Liquid Surface Tension: 36.75 dynes/cm = 0.03675 N/m at 20°C 12.9 Liquid Water Interfacial Tension: 36.54 dynes/cm = 0.03654 N/m at 20°C 12.10 Vapor (Gas) Specific Gravity: Not pertinent 12.11 Ratio of Specific Heats of Vapor (Gas): 1.109 12.12 Latent Heat of Vaporization: 82.1 Btu/lb = 45.6 cal/g = 1.91 X 10 ⁴ J/kg 12.13 Heat of Combustion: Not pertinent 12.14 Heat of Decomposition: Not pertinent 12.15 Heat of Solution: Not pertinent 12.16 Heat of Polymerization: Not pertinent 12.25 Heat of Fusion: 13.79 cal/g 12.26 Limiting Value: Data Not Available 12.27 Reid Vapor Pressure: 0.4 psia	
9. SHIPPING INFORMATION 9.1 Grades of Purity: Commercial 9.2 Storage Temperature: Ambient 9.3 Inert Atmosphere: No requirement 9.4 Venting: Pressure-vacuum		NOTES	

JET FUELS: JP-5

JPV

Common Synonyms Kerosene, heavy	Liquid	Colorless	Fuel oil odor
Stop discharge if possible. Call fire department. Avoid contact with liquid. Isolate and remove discharged material. Notify local health and pollution control agencies.			
Fire	Combustible. Extinguish with dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide. Water may be ineffective on fire. Cool exposed containers with water.		
Exposure	CALL FOR MEDICAL AID. LIQUID Irritating to skin and eyes. Harmful if swallowed. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Flush affected areas with plenty of water. IF IN EYES: hold eyelids open and flush with plenty of water. IF SWALLOWED and victim is CONSCIOUS: have victim drink water. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.		
Water Pollution	Dangerous to aquatic life in high concentrations. Fouling to shoreline. May be dangerous if it enters water intakes. Notify local health and wildlife officials. Notify operators of nearby water intakes.		
1. RESPONSE TO DISCHARGE (See Response Methods Handbook) Mechanical containment Should be removed Chemical and physical treatment		2. LABEL 2.1 Category: None 2.2 Class: Not pertinent	
3. CHEMICAL DESIGNATIONS 3.1 CG Compatibility Class: Miscellaneous Hydrocarbon Mixtures 3.2 Formula: Not pertinent 3.3 IMO/UN Designation: 3.3/2761 3.4 DOT ID No.: 2761 3.5 CAS Registry No.: Data not available		4. OBSERVABLE CHARACTERISTICS 4.1 Physical State (as shipped): Liquid 4.2 Color: Colorless to light brown 4.3 Odor: Like fuel oil	
5. HEALTH HAZARDS 5.1 Personal Protective Equipment: Protective gloves; goggles or face shield. 5.2 Symptoms Following Exposure: Vapor causes slight irritation of eyes and nose. Liquid irritates stomach; if taken into lungs, causes coughing, distress, and rapidly developing pulmonary edema. 5.3 Treatment of Exposure: ASPIRATION: enforce bed rest; administer oxygen; call a doctor. INGESTION: do NOT induce vomiting; call a doctor. EYES: wash with plenty of water. SKIN: wipe off and wash with soap and water. 5.4 Threshold Limit Value: 200 ppm 5.5 Short Term Inhalation Limits: 2500 mg/m ³ for 60 min. 5.6 Toxicity by Ingestion: Grade 2; LD ₅₀ = 0.5 to 5 g/kg 5.7 Late Toxicity: Data not available 5.8 Vapor (Gas) Irritant Characteristics: Vapors cause a slight smarting of the eyes or respiratory system if present in high concentrations. The effect is temporary. 5.9 Liquid or Solid Irritant Characteristics: Minimum hazard: If spilled on clothing and allowed to remain, may cause smarting and reddening of the skin. 5.10 Odor Threshold: 1 ppm 5.11 IDLH Value: Data not available			

6. FIRE HAZARDS 6.1 Flash Point: 140°F (min.) C.C. 6.2 Flammable Limits in Air: 0.6%-4.6% 6.3 Fire Extinguishing Agents: Foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide 6.4 Fire Extinguishing Agents Not to be Used: Water may be ineffective 6.5 Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Not pertinent 6.6 Behavior in Fire: Not pertinent 6.7 Ignition Temperature: 475°F 6.8 Electrical Hazard: Not pertinent 6.9 Burning Rate: 4 mm/min. 6.10 Adiabatic Flame Temperature: Data not available 6.11 Stoichiometric Air to Fuel Ratio: Data not available 6.12 Flame Temperature: Data not available	10. HAZARD ASSESSMENT CODE (See Hazard Assessment Handbook) A-T-U 11. HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS 11.1 Code of Federal Regulations: Combustible liquid 11.2 NAS Hazard Rating for Bulk Water Transportation: Category Rating Fire..... 1-2 Health..... 1 Vapor Irritant..... 1 Liquid or Solid Irritant..... 1 Poisons..... 1 Water Pollution..... 1 Human Toxicity..... 1 Aquatic Toxicity..... 1 Aesthetic Effect..... 3 Reactivity..... 0 Other Chemicals..... 0 Water..... 0 Self Reaction..... 0 11.3 NFPA Hazard Classification: Category Classification Health Hazard (Blue)..... 0 Flammability (Red)..... 2 Reactivity (Yellow)..... 0
7. CHEMICAL REACTIVITY 7.1 Reactivity With Water: No reaction 7.2 Reactivity with Common Materials: No reaction 7.3 Stability During Transport: Stable 7.4 Neutralizing Agents for Acids and Caustics: Not pertinent 7.5 Polymerization: Not pertinent 7.6 Inhibitor of Polymerization: Not pertinent 7.7 Molar Ratio (Reactant to Product): Data not available 7.8 Reactivity Group: 33	12. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES 12.1 Physical State at 15°C and 1 atm: Liquid 12.2 Molecular Weight: Not pertinent 12.3 Boiling Point at 1 atm: 345-349°F = 176-267°C = 445-560°K 12.4 Freezing Point: <-54°F = <-48°C = <-225°K 12.5 Critical Temperature: Not pertinent 12.6 Critical Pressure: Not pertinent 12.7 Specific Gravity: 0.82 at 15°C (liquid) 12.8 Liquid Surface Tension: (est.) 25 dynes/cm = 0.025 N/m at 20°C 12.9 Liquid Water Interfacial Tension: (est.) 50 dynes/cm = 0.05 N/m at 20°C 12.10 Vapor (Gas) Specific Gravity: Not pertinent 12.11 Ratio of Specific Heats of Vapor (Gas): Not pertinent 12.12 Latent Heat of Vaporization: 140 Btu/lb = 76 cal/g = 3.3 X 10 ⁴ J/kg 12.13 Heat of Combustion: -18,540 Btu/lb = -10,300 cal/g = -431.24 X 10 ⁴ J/kg 12.14 Heat of Decomposition: Not pertinent 12.15 Heat of Solution: Not pertinent 12.16 Heat of Polymerization: Not pertinent 12.26 Heat of Fusion: Data not available 12.26 Limiting Value: Data not available 12.27 Reid Vapor Pressure: Data not available
8. WATER POLLUTION 8.1 Aquatic Toxicity: 500 ppm/°/salmon fingerling/lethal/fresh water *Time period not specified 8.2 Waterfowl Toxicity: Data not available 8.3 Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD): 50%, 5 days 8.4 Food Chain Concentration Potential: None	9. SHIPPING INFORMATION 9.1 Grades of Purity: 100% 9.2 Storage Temperature: Ambient 9.3 Inert Atmosphere: No requirement 9.4 Venting: Open (flame arrester)
NOTES	

TETRAETHYL LEAD

TEL

Common Synonyms TEL Lead tetraethyl	Oily liquid Colorless, but generally dyed red Fruity odor Sinks in water. Poisonous, flammable vapor is produced.
AVOID CONTACT WITH LIQUID AND VAPOR. Keep people away. Wear goggles, self-contained breathing apparatus, and rubber overclothing (including gloves). Stop discharge if possible. Call fire department. Stay upwind and use water spray to "knock down" vapor. Isolate and remove discharged material. Notify local health and pollution control agencies.	
Fire	Combustible. POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE. Containers may explode in fire. Vapor may explode if ignited in an enclosed area. Wear goggles, self-contained breathing apparatus, and rubber overclothing (including gloves). Combat fires from behind barrier or protected location. Flood discharge area with water. Extinguish with water, dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide. Cool exposed containers with water.
Exposure	CALL FOR MEDICAL AID. VAPOR POISONOUS IF INHALED OR IF SKIN IS EXPOSED. Irritating to eyes. Move to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. LIQUID POISONOUS IF SWALLOWED OR IF SKIN IS EXPOSED. Will burn eyes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Flush affected areas with plenty of water. IF IN EYES, hold eyelids open and flush with plenty of water. IF SWALLOWED and victim is CONSCIOUS, have victim drink water or milk and have victim induce vomiting. IF SWALLOWED and victim is UNCONSCIOUS OR HAVING CONVULSIONS, do nothing except keep victim warm.
Water Pollution	HARMFUL TO AQUATIC LIFE IN VERY LOW CONCENTRATIONS. May be dangerous if it enters water intakes. Notify local health and wildlife officials. Notify operators of nearby water intakes.
1. RESPONSE TO DISCHARGE (See Response Methods Handbook) Issue warning-poison, water contaminant Restrict access Should be removed Chemical and physical treatment	2. LABEL 2.1 Category: Poison 2.2 Class: 6
3. CHEMICAL DESIGNATIONS 3.1 CG Compatibility Class: Not listed 3.2 Formula: $Pb(C_2H_5)_4$ 3.3 IMO/UN Designation: 6.1/1649 3.4 DOT ID No.: 1649 3.5 CAS Registry No.: 78-00-2	4. OBSERVABLE CHARACTERISTICS 4.1 Physical State (as shipped): Liquid 4.2 Color: Dyed red or other distinctive color. 4.3 Odor: Sweet
5. HEALTH HAZARDS 5.1 Personal Protective Equipment: Organic vapor type canister face mask for short periods; air line type for longer periods; neoprene-coated, liquid-proof gloves; protective goggles or face shield; white or light-colored clothing; rubber shoes or boots. 5.2 Symptoms Following Exposure: Increased urinary output of lead. If a large degree of absorption from inhalation or skin contact, may cause insomnia, excitability, delirium, coma and death. Do not confuse with inorganic lead. 5.3 Treatment of Exposure: Remove victim from contaminated area and consult physician immediately. INGESTION: induce vomiting. SKIN: wash immediately with kerosene or similar petroleum distillate followed by soap and water. 5.4 Threshold Limit Value: 0.1 mg/m ³ 5.5 Short Term Inhalation Limits: 0.15 mg Pb/m ³ for 30 min. 5.6 Toxicity by Ingestion: Oral rat LD ₅₀ = 17 mg/kg 5.7 Late Toxicity: Lead poisoning 5.8 Vapor (Gas) Irritant Characteristics: Vapors cause a slight smarting of the eyes or respiratory system if present in high concentrations. The effect is temporary. 5.9 Liquid or Solid Irritant Characteristics: Causes smarting of the skin and first-degree burns on short exposure; may cause secondary burns on long exposure. 5.10 Odor Threshold: Data not available 5.11 IDLH Value: 40 mg/m ³	

6. FIRE HAZARDS 6.1 Flash Point: 200°F C.C.; 185°F O.C. 6.2 Flammable Limits in Air: Data not available 6.3 Fire Extinguishing Agents: Water, foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide 6.4 Fire Extinguishing Agents Not to be Used: Not pertinent 6.5 Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Toxic gases are generated in fires. 6.6 Behavior in Fire: May explode in fires. 6.7 Ignition Temperature: Decomposes above 230°F 6.8 Electrical Hazard: Not pertinent 6.9 Burning Rate: Data not available 6.10 Adiabatic Flame Temperature: Data not available <i>(Continued)</i>	10. HAZARD ASSESSMENT CODE (See Hazard Assessment Handbook) A-X-Y								
7. CHEMICAL REACTIVITY 7.1 Reactivity With Water: No reaction 7.2 Reactivity with Common Materials: Rust and some metals cause decomposition. 7.3 Stability During Transport: Stable below 230°F. At higher temperatures, may detonate or explode when confined. 7.4 Neutralizing Agents for Acids and Caustics: Not pertinent 7.5 Polymerization: Not pertinent 7.6 Inhibitor of Polymerization: Not pertinent 7.7 Molar Ratio (Reactant to Product): Data not available 7.8 Reactivity Group: Data not available	11. HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS 11.1 Code of Federal Regulations: Poison, B 11.2 NAS Hazard Rating for Bulk Water Transportation: Not listed 11.3 NFPA Hazard Classification: <table> <tr> <th>Category</th><th>Classification</th></tr> <tr> <td>Health Hazard (Blue)</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Flammability (Red)</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Reactivity (Yellow)</td><td>3</td></tr> </table>	Category	Classification	Health Hazard (Blue)	3	Flammability (Red)	2	Reactivity (Yellow)	3
Category	Classification								
Health Hazard (Blue)	3								
Flammability (Red)	2								
Reactivity (Yellow)	3								
8. WATER POLLUTION 8.1 Aquatic Toxicity: 0.20 mg/l/96 hr/bluegill/TL ₅₀ /fresh water 8.2 Waterfowl Toxicity: Data not available 8.3 Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD): Data not available 8.4 Food Chain Concentration Potential: Data not available	12. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES 12.1 Physical State at 15°C and 1 atm: Liquid 12.2 Molecular Weight: 323.44 12.3 Boiling Point at 1 atm: Decomposes 12.4 Freezing Point: -215°F = -137°C = 136°K 12.5 Critical Temperature: Not pertinent 12.6 Critical Pressure: Not pertinent 12.7 Specific Gravity: 1.633 at 20°C (liquid) 12.8 Liquid Surface Tension: 28.5 dynes/cm = 0.0285 N/m at (est.) 25°C 12.9 Liquid Water Interfacial Tension: (est.) 40 dynes/cm = 0.04 N/m at 20°C 12.10 Vapor (Gas) Specific Gravity: Not pertinent 12.11 Ratio of Specific Heats of Vapor (Gas): Not pertinent 12.12 Latent Heat of Vaporization: Not pertinent 12.13 Heat of Combustion: (est.) -7,870 Btu/lb = -4,380 cal/g = -183 X 10 ³ J/kg 12.14 Heat of Decomposition: Not pertinent 12.15 Heat of Solution: Not pertinent 12.16 Heat of Polymerization: Not pertinent 12.25 Heat of Fusion: Data not available 12.26 Limiting Value: Data not available 12.27 Reid Vapor Pressure: Data not available								
9. SHIPPING INFORMATION 9.1 Grades or Purty: Technical 9.2 Storage Temperature: Ambient 9.3 Inert Atmosphere: No requirement 9.4 Venting: Pressure-vacuum									
6. FIRE HAZARDS (Continued) 6.11 Stoichiometric Air to Fuel Ratio: Data not available 6.12 Flame Temperature: Data not available									

TOLUENE

TOL

Common Synonyms		Watery liquid	Colorless	Pleasant odor
Toluol Methylbenzene Methylbenzol		Floats on water. Flammable, irritating vapor is produced.		
Stop discharge if possible. Keep people away. Shut off ignition sources and call fire department. Stay upwind and use water spray to "knock down" vapor. Avoid contact with liquid and vapor. Isolate and remove discharged material. Notify local health and pollution control agencies.				
Fire		FLAMMABLE. Flashback along vapor trail may occur. Vapor may explode if ignited in an enclosed area. Wear goggles and self-contained breathing apparatus. Extinguish with dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide. Water may be ineffective on fire. Cool exposed containers with water.		
Exposure		CALL FOR MEDICAL AID. VAPOR Irritating to eyes, nose and throat. If inhaled, will cause nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, difficult breathing, or loss of consciousness. Move to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. If breathing difficult, give oxygen. LIQUID Irritating to skin and eyes. If swallowed, will cause nausea, vomiting or loss of consciousness. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Flush affected areas with plenty of water. IF IN EYES, hold eyelids open and flush with plenty of water. IF SWALLOWED and victim is CONSCIOUS, have victim drink water or milk. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.		
Water Pollution		Dangerous to aquatic life in high concentrations. Fouling to shoreline. May be dangerous if it enters water intakes. Notify local health and wildlife officials. Notify operators of nearby water intakes.		

1. RESPONSE TO DISCHARGE (See Response Methods Handbook) Issue warning-high flammability Evacuate area		2. LABEL 2.1 Category: Flammable liquid 2.2 Class: 3	
3. CHEMICAL DESIGNATIONS 3.1 CG Compatibility Class: Aromatic Hydrocarbon 3.2 Formula: C ₆ H ₅ CH ₃ 3.3 IMO/UN Designation: 3.2/1294 3.4 DOT ID No.: 1294 3.5 CAS Registry No.: 108-88-3		4. OBSERVABLE CHARACTERISTICS 4.1 Physical State (as shipped): Liquid 4.2 Color: Colorless 4.3 Odor: Pungent; aromatic, benzene-like; distinct, pleasant	
5. HEALTH HAZARDS 5.1 Personal Protective Equipment: Air-supplied mask; goggles or face shield; plastic gloves. 5.2 Symptoms Following Exposure: Vapors irritate eyes and upper respiratory tract; cause dizziness, headache, anesthesia, respiratory arrest. Liquid irritates eyes and causes drying of skin. If aspirated, causes coughing, gagging, distress, and rapidly developing pulmonary edema. If ingested causes vomiting, griping, diarrhea, depressed respiration. 5.3 Treatment of Exposure: INHALATION: remove to fresh air, give artificial respiration and oxygen if needed; call a doctor. INGESTION: do NOT induce vomiting; call a doctor. EYES: flush with water for at least 15 min. SKIN: wipe off, wash with soap and water. 5.4 Threshold Limit Value: 100 ppm 5.5 Short Term Inhalation Limits: 600 ppm for 30 min. 5.6 Toxicity by Ingestion: Grade 2; LD ₅₀ = 0.5 to 5 g/kg 5.7 Late Toxicity: Kidney and liver damage may follow ingestion. 5.8 Vapor (Gas) Irritant Characteristics: Vapors cause a slight smarting of the eyes or respiratory system if present in high concentrations. The effect is temporary. 5.9 Liquid or Solid Irritant Characteristics: Minimum hazard. If spilled on clothing and allowed to remain, may cause smarting and reddening of the skin. 5.10 Odor Threshold: 0.17 ppm 5.11 IDLH Value: 2,000 ppm			

6. FIRE HAZARDS 6.1 Flash Point: 40°F C.C.; 55°F O.C. 6.2 Flammable Limits In Air: 1.27%-7% 6.3 Fire Extinguishing Agents: Carbon dioxide or dry chemical for small fires, ordinary foam for large fires. 6.4 Fire Extinguishing Agents Not to be Used: Water may be ineffective 6.5 Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Not pertinent 6.6 Behavior In Fire: Vapor is heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. 6.7 Ignition Temperature: 997°F 6.8 Electrical Hazard: Class I, Group D 6.9 Burning Rate: 5.7 mm/min. 6.10 Adiabatic Flame Temperature: Data not available <i>(Continued)</i>		10. HAZARD ASSESSMENT CODE (See Hazard Assessment Handbook) A-T-U																																					
7. CHEMICAL REACTIVITY 7.1 Reactivity With Water: No reaction 7.2 Reactivity with Common Materials: No reaction 7.3 Stability During Transport: Stable 7.4 Neutralizing Agents for Acids and Caustics: Not pertinent 7.5 Polymerization: Not pertinent 7.6 Inhibitor of Polymerization: Not pertinent 7.7 Molar Ratio (Reactant to Product): Data not available 7.8 Reactivity Group: 32		11. HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS 11.1 Code of Federal Regulations: Flammable liquid 11.2 NAS Hazard Rating for Bulk Water Transportation: <table><tr><th>Category</th><th>Rating</th></tr><tr><td>Fire.....</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Health.....</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Vapor Irritant.....</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Liquid or Solid Irritant.....</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Poisons.....</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Water Pollution.....</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Human Toxicity.....</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Aquatic Toxicity.....</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Aesthetic Effect.....</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Reactivity.....</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Other Chemicals.....</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Water.....</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Self Reaction.....</td><td>0</td></tr></table> 11.3 NFPA Hazard Classification: <table><tr><th>Category</th><th>Classification</th></tr><tr><td>Health Hazard (Blue).....</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Flammability (Red).....</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Reactivity (Yellow).....</td><td>0</td></tr></table>		Category	Rating	Fire.....	3	Health.....		Vapor Irritant.....	1	Liquid or Solid Irritant.....	1	Poisons.....	2	Water Pollution.....		Human Toxicity.....	1	Aquatic Toxicity.....	3	Aesthetic Effect.....	2	Reactivity.....		Other Chemicals.....	1	Water.....	0	Self Reaction.....	0	Category	Classification	Health Hazard (Blue).....	2	Flammability (Red).....	3	Reactivity (Yellow).....	0
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8. WATER POLLUTION 8.1 Aquatic Toxicity: 1180 mg/l/96 hr/sunfish/TL ₅₀ /fresh water 8.2 Waterfowl Toxicity: Data not available 8.3 Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD): 0%, 5 days; 38% (theor), 8 days 8.4 Food Chain Concentration Potential: None		12. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES 12.1 Physical State at 15°C and 1 atm: Liquid 12.2 Molecular Weight: 92.14 12.3 Boiling Point at 1 atm: 231.1°F = 110.6°C = 383.6°K 12.4 Freezing Point: -139°F = -95.0°C = 178.2°K 12.5 Critical Temperature: 605.4°F = 318.6°C = 591.8°K 12.6 Critical Pressure: 596.1 psia = 40.55 atm = 4.108 MN/m ² 12.7 Specific Gravity: 0.867 at 20°C (liquid) 12.8 Liquid Surface Tension: 29.0 dynes/cm = 0.0290 N/m at 20°C 12.9 Liquid Water Interfacial Tension: 36.1 dynes/cm = 0.0361 N/m at 25°C 12.10 Vapor (Gas) Specific Gravity: Not pertinent 12.11 Ratio of Specific Heats of Vapor (Gas): 1.089 12.12 Latent Heat of Vaporization: 155 Btu/lb = 86.1 cal/g = 3.61 X 10 ⁴ J/kg 12.13 Heat of Combustion: -17,430 Btu/lb = -9686 cal/g = -405.5 X 10 ⁴ J/kg 12.14 Heat of Decomposition: Not pertinent 12.15 Heat of Solution: Not pertinent 12.16 Heat of Polymerization: Not pertinent 12.25 Heat of Fusion: 17.17 cal/g 12.26 Limiting Value: Data not available 12.27 Reid Vapor Pressure: 1.1 psia																																					
9. SHIPPING INFORMATION 9.1 Grades of Purity: Research, reagent, nitration-all 99.8 + %; industrial: contains 94 + %, with 5% xylene and small amounts of benzene and nonaromatic hydrocarbons; 90/120: less pure than industrial. 9.2 Storage Temperature: Ambient 9.3 Inert Atmosphere: No requirement 9.4 Venting: Open (flame arrester) or pressure-vacuum																																							
6. FIRE HAZARDS (Continued) 6.11 Stoichiometric Air to Fuel Ratio: Data not available 6.12 Flame Temperature: Data not available																																							

m-XYLENE

XLM

Common Synonyms 3-Dimethylbenzene .yfol		Watery liquid Colorless Sweet odor
		Floats on water. Flammable, irritating vapor is produced.
Stop discharge if possible. Keep people away. Call fire department. Avoid contact with liquid and vapor. Isolate and remove discharged material. Notify local health and pollution control agencies.		
Fire	FLAMMABLE Flashback along vapor trail may occur. Vapor may explode if ignited in an enclosed area. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Extinguish with foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. Water may be ineffective on fire. Cool exposed containers with water.	
Exposure	CALL FOR MEDICAL AID VAPOR Irritating to eyes, nose, and throat. If inhaled, will cause headache, difficult breathing, or loss of consciousness. Move to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. LIQUID Irritating to skin and eyes. If swallowed, will cause nausea, vomiting, or loss of consciousness. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Flush affected areas with plenty of water. IF IN EYES, hold eyelids open and flush with plenty of water. IF SWALLOWED and victim is CONSCIOUS, have victim drink water or milk. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.	
Water Pollution	HARMFUL TO AQUATIC LIFE IN VERY LOW CONCENTRATIONS. Fouling to shoreline. May be dangerous if it enters water intakes. Notify local health and wildlife officials. Notify operators of nearby water intakes.	
1. RESPONSE TO DISCHARGE (See Response Methods Handbook) Issue warning-high flammability Evacuate area Should be removed Chemical and physical treatment		2. LABEL 2.1 Category: Flammable liquid 2.2 Class: 3
3. CHEMICAL DESIGNATIONS 3.1 CG Compatibility Class: Aromatic Hydrocarbon 3.2 Formula: m-C ₈ H ₁₀ (CH ₃) ₂ 3.3 IMO/UN Designation: 3.2/1307 3.4 DOT ID No.: 1307 3.5 CAS Registry No.: 108-38-3		4. OBSERVABLE CHARACTERISTICS 4.1 Physical State (as shipped): Liquid 4.2 Color: Colorless 4.3 Odor: Like benzene; characteristic aromatic
5. HEALTH HAZARDS 5.1 Personal Protective Equipment: Approved canister or air-supplied mask; goggles or face shield; plastic gloves and boots. 5.2 Symptoms Following Exposure: Vapors cause headache and dizziness. Liquid irritates eyes and skin. If taken into lungs, causes severe coughing, distress, and rapidly developing pulmonary edema. If ingested, causes nausea, vomiting, cramps, headache, and coma; can be fatal. Kidney and liver damage can occur. 5.3 Treatment of Exposure: INHALATION: remove to fresh air; administer artificial respiration and oxygen if required, call a doctor. INGESTION: do NOT induce vomiting; call a doctor. EYES: flush with water for at least 15 min. SKIN: wipe off, wash with soap and water. 5.4 Threshold Limit Value: 100 ppm 5.5 Short Term Inhalation Limits: 300 ppm for 30 min. 5.6 Toxicity by Ingestion: Grade 3; LD ₅₀ = 50 to 500 g/kg 5.7 Late Toxicity: Kidney and liver damage. 5.8 Vapor (Gas) Irritant Characteristics: Vapors cause a slight smarting of the eyes or respiratory system if present in high concentrations. The effect is temporary. 5.9 Liquid or Solid Irritant Characteristics: Minimum hazard. If spilled on clothing and allowed to remain, may cause smarting and reddening of the skin. 5.10 Odor Threshold: 0.05 ppm 5.11 IDLH Value: 10,000 ppm		

<div>6. FIRE HAZARDS</div> <div><div>6.1 Flash Point: 84°F C.C</div><div>6.2 Flammable Limits in Air: 1.1%-6.4%</div><div>6.3 Fire Extinguishing Agents: Foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide</div><div>6.4 Fire Extinguishing Agents Not to be Used: Water may be ineffective.</div><div>6.5 Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Not pertinent</div><div>6.6 Behavior in Fire: Vapor is heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.</div><div>6.7 Ignition Temperature: 986°F</div><div>6.8 Electrical Hazard: Class I, Group D</div><div>6.9 Burning Rate: 5.8 mm/min.</div><div>6.10 Adiabatic Flame Temperature: Data not available</div><div>6.11 Stoichiometric Air to Fuel Ratio: Data not available</div><div>6.12 Flame Temperature: Data not available</div></div>	<div>10. HAZARD ASSESSMENT CODE (See Hazard Assessment Handbook) A-T-U</div> <div>11. HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS</div> <div><div>11.1 Code of Federal Regulations: Flammable liquid</div><div>11.2 NAS Hazard Rating for Bulk Water Transportation:<table><thead><tr><th>Category</th><th>Rating</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Fire.....</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Health.....</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Vapor Irritant.....</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Liquid or Solid Irritant.....</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Poisons.....</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Water Pollution</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Human Toxicity.....</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Aquatic Toxicity.....</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Aesthetic Effect.....</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Reactivity.....</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Other Chemicals</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Water.....</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Self Reaction.....</td><td>0</td></tr></tbody></table></div><div>11.3 NFPA Hazard Classification:<table><thead><tr><th>Category</th><th>Classification</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Health Hazard (Blue).....</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Flammability (Red).....</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Reactivity (Yellow).....</td><td>0</td></tr></tbody></table></div></div>	Category	Rating	Fire.....	3	Health.....		Vapor Irritant.....	1	Liquid or Solid Irritant.....	1	Poisons.....	2	Water Pollution		Human Toxicity.....	1	Aquatic Toxicity.....	3	Aesthetic Effect.....	2	Reactivity.....		Other Chemicals	1	Water.....	0	Self Reaction.....	0	Category	Classification	Health Hazard (Blue).....	2	Flammability (Red).....	3	Reactivity (Yellow).....	0
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<div>7. CHEMICAL REACTIVITY</div> <div><div>7.1 Reactivity With Water: No reaction</div><div>7.2 Reactivity with Common Materials: No reaction</div><div>7.3 Stability During Transport: Stable</div><div>7.4 Neutralizing Agents for Acids and Caustics: Not pertinent</div><div>7.5 Polymerization: Not pertinent</div><div>7.6 Inhibitor of Polymerization: Not pertinent</div><div>7.7 Molar Ratio (Reactant to Product): Data not available</div><div>7.8 Reactivity Group: 32</div></div>																																					
<div>8. WATER POLLUTION</div> <div><div>8.1 Aquatic Toxicity: 22 ppm/96 hr/bluegill/TL₅₀/fresh water</div><div>8.2 Waterfowl Toxicity: Data not available</div><div>8.3 Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD): 0 lb/lb, 5 days; 0% (theor.), 8 days</div><div>8.4 Food Chain Concentration Potential: Data not available</div></div>	<div>12. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES</div> <div><div>12.1 Physical State at 15°C and 1 atm: Liquid</div><div>12.2 Molecular Weight: 106.16</div><div>12.3 Boiling Point at 1 atm: 269.4°F = 131.9°C = 405.1°K</div><div>12.4 Freezing Point: -54.2°F = -47.9°C = 225.3°K</div><div>12.5 Critical Temperature: 650.8°F = 343.8°C = 617.0°K</div><div>12.6 Critical Pressure: 513.8 atm = 34.95 psia = 3.540 MN/m²</div><div>12.7 Specific Gravity: 0.864 at 20°C (liquid)</div><div>12.8 Liquid Surface Tension: 28.6 dynes/cm = 0.0286 N/m at 20°C</div><div>12.9 Liquid Water Interfacial Tension: 36.4 dynes/cm = 0.0364 N/m at 30°C</div><div>12.10 Vapor (Gas) Specific Gravity: Not pertinent</div><div>12.11 Ratio of Specific Heats of Vapor (Gas): 1.071</div><div>12.12 Latent Heat of Vaporization: 147 Btu/lb = 81.9 cal/g = 3.43 X 10³ J/kg</div><div>12.13 Heat of Combustion: -17,554 Btu/lb = -9752.4 cal/g = -406.31 X 10³ J/kg</div><div>12.14 Heat of Decomposition: Not pertinent</div><div>12.15 Heat of Solution: Not pertinent</div><div>12.16 Heat of Polymerization: Not pertinent</div><div>12.25 Heat of Fusion: 26.01 cal/g</div><div>12.26 Limiting Value: Data not available</div><div>12.27 Reid Vapor Pressure: 0.34 psia</div></div>																																				
<div>9. SHIPPING INFORMATION</div> <div><div>9.1 Grades of Purity: Research: 99.99%; Pure: 99.9%; Technical: 99.2%</div><div>9.2 Storage Temperature: Ambient</div><div>9.3 Inert Atmosphere: No requirement</div><div>9.4 Venting: Open (flame arrester) or pressure-vacuum</div></div>																																					
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Diesel Oil (fuel oil #2)

Physical and Chemical Description: Diesel oil is a flammable, slightly viscous brown liquid obtained from the distillation of crude petroleum. Diesel oil is a mixture of hydrocarbons, predominately unbranched alkanes of 10 to 16 carbon atoms with smaller amounts of aromatic and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Diesel oil floats on water, having a specific gravity of less than 1.

Uses: Diesel oil is used as fuel for trucks, ships, and trains.

Toxicity: Because of their water solubility and carcinogenicity, benzene and PAHs are the chemicals of health concern in diesel oil. Benzene, found in trace amounts in diesel oil, is known to cause leukemia, a cancer of the blood-forming cells. PAHs as a class (1 to 10 percent in diesel) are considered to be carcinogenic to a number of animal species. Benzo(a)pyrene is one of the most commonly found and carcinogenic PAHs. The alkanes of 10 to 16 carbon atoms, which make up the bulk of diesel oil, are of less concern due to their very low water solubility and low toxicity.

Concentration Guidelines and Standards: The maximum tolerable concentration for diesel oil in drinking water is 100 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$), due to organoleptic (taste and smell) considerations. The USEPA Office of Drinking Water recommends that the short-term concentrations of PAHs in drinking water not exceed 25 $\mu\text{g/l}$. This is the 7-day, suggested, no adverse response level (SNARL) and does not take into account the long-term cancer risk. These concentrations should be tolerated only in emergency situations where no other higher quality water source is available.

Naphthalene (C_{10}H_8)

Physical and Chemical Description: Naphthalene is a white crystalline solid with a characteristic "moth ball" odor. Naphthalene is more dense than water, with a specific gravity of 1.145, and has a solubility of 30,000 to 40,000 $\mu\text{g/l}$ at 25 °C. It melts at 80 °C but will sublime (volatilize from a solid) at room temperature. Naphthalene is considered a polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH).

Uses: Naphthalene is an intermediate in dye production and the formation of solvents, lubricants, and motor fuels. It is used directly as a moth repellent.

Toxicity: Naphthalene may be absorbed by inhalation, ingestion, or skin or eye contact. Chronic exposure can cause cataracts, kidney disease, and red blood cell breakdown, especially in infants and individuals deficient in the enzyme G6PD. Naphthalene has been shown to be nonmutagenic and noncarcinogenic.

Classification: Hazardous Substance (USEPA)
Hazardous Waste (USEPA)
Priority Toxic Pollutant (USEPA)

Persistence: Naphthalene can oxidize in the presence of light and air, 50 percent after 14 days in one study. Microbial degradation has also been demonstrated in the laboratory in solutions as concentrated as 3.3 $\mu\text{g/l}$. Little breakdown is expected, however, under the dark, anaerobic conditions characteristic of in-situ groundwater.

Phenanthrene ($\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}$)

Physical and Chemical Description: Phenanthrene is a colorless, monoclinic crystal soluble in water (1,000 to 1,300 $\mu\text{g/l}$ at 2.5 °C) and has a specific gravity of 1.179. Phenanthrene is a PAH.

Uses: Phenanthrene is used in dyes and explosives and is a natural constituent of coal tar and of diesel oil (0.35 percent).

Toxicity: Phenanthrene has been identified as a mild allergen and human dermal photosensitizer. Limited acute and chronic animal experiments show it to be of low to moderate toxicity.

Classification: none

Fluorene ($\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{10}$)

Physical and Chemical Description: Fluorene is a combustible, white solid having a density of 1.20 and a water solubility of 1,980 $\mu\text{g/l}$.

Uses: Fluorene is used in the manufacture of dyestuffs.

Toxicity: Little specific information is available about the toxicity of fluorene but it is a polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH), a group that contains known human carcinogens.

Classification: none

5.0 SITE CONTROL

5.1 ZONATION. Due to the nature of the work (multiple soil borings and monitoring well sampling throughout the study area) and the properties of the potential chemicals found onsite, typical exclusion, contamination reduction, and support zones are not necessary or practical at all locations. Therefore, where appropriate, a "floating" exclusion zone in the perimeter of the sampling site will be established to eliminate access to the area by individuals not working on the project or involved in the assessment work. The perimeter will be at least 20 feet in radius and moved accordingly as the assessment points are moved.

5.2 COMMUNICATIONS. When radio communication is not used, the following air horn signals will be employed:

HELP	three short blasts	(. . .)
EVACUATION	three long blasts	(_ _ _)
ALL CLEAR	alternating long and short blasts	(_ . _ .)

5.3 WORK PRACTICES. General work practices to be used during ABB-ES projects are described in Chapter 9.0 of the CLEAN HASP. Work at the site will be conducted according to these established protocol and guidelines for the safety and health of all involved. Specific work practices necessary for this project or those that are of significant concern are described as follows.

- o Work and sampling will be conducted in Level D clothing and equipment.
- o While working in a boat or wading in a stream, all personnel will wear a life vest.

6.0 DECONTAMINATION AND DISPOSAL

All personnel and/or equipment leaving contaminated areas of the site will be subject to decontamination, which will take place in the contamination reduction zone. General decontamination practices used during ABB-ES projects are described in Chapter 13.0 of the CLEAN HASP.

6.1 PERSONNEL DECONTAMINATION. All personnel leaving the study area are subject to decontamination (as necessary). The decontamination procedure required will be determined by the nature and level of contamination found at the sites. At a minimum, site personnel will remove loose soils from boots and clothing before leaving the site. More thorough decontamination procedures will be observed as dictated by site conditions. These procedures are described in Chapter 13.0 of the CLEAN HASP.

6.1.1 Small Equipment Decontamination Small equipment will be protected from contamination as much as possible by keeping the equipment covered when at the site and placing the equipment on plastic sheeting, not the ground. Sampling equipment used at the site will be used only once or will be field cleaned between samples with soapy water (Alconox), rinsed with clean water, rinsed with an approved Quality Assurance/Quality Control solvent, and final rinsed with organic free water.

6.1.2 Heavy Equipment Decontamination Drilling equipment will be protected from contamination as much as possible by placing the equipment on plastic sheeting, not the ground. The drill rig and associated drilling equipment will be cleaned with high pressure water or high pressure steam followed by a soap and water wash and rinse. Loose material will be removed by brush. The person performing this activity will be at the level of protection used during the field investigation.

6.2 COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF DECONTAMINATION PRODUCTS. All disposable protective gear, decontamination fluids (for both personnel and equipment), and other disposable materials will be disposed of at the site. Decontamination fluids (e.g., isopropanol from split spoons and groundwater sampling pumps) will be stored in amber glass bottles. Disposable materials (e.g., gloves and Tyveks™) will be bagged and disposed of properly.

7.0 EMERGENCY AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING

This section identifies emergency and contingency planning that has been undertaken for operations at this site. Most sections of the CLEAN HASP provide information that would be used under emergency conditions. General emergency planning information is addressed in Chapter 14.0 of the CLEAN HASP. The following subsections present site-specific emergency and contingency planning information.

7.1 PERSONNEL ROLES, LINES OF AUTHORITY, AND COMMUNICATIONS. The site HSO or the Health and Safety designee is the primary authority for directing operations at the site under emergency conditions. All communications both on- and off-site will be directed through the HSO or designee.

7.2 EVACUATION. Evacuation procedures at the site will follow those procedures discussed in Chapter 14.5 of the CLEAN HASP for upwind withdrawal, site evacuation, and evacuation of the surrounding area. Evacuation from the base will be conducted by travelling along the perimeter road to the Avenue A gate or the main gate at Avenue D and exit the base onto 103rd Street (County Road 29).

7.3 EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT AND FIRST AID. Any personnel injured on-site will be rendered first aid as appropriate and transported to competent medical facilities for further examination and/or treatment. The preferred method of transport would be through professional emergency transportation means; however, when this is not readily available or would result in excessive delay, other transport will be authorized. Under no circumstances will injured persons transport themselves to a medical facility for emergency treatment.

8.0 ADMINISTRATION

8.1 PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED DOWNRANGE. Personnel authorized to participate in downrange activities at this site have been reviewed and certified for site operations by the Project Manager and the HSS. Certification involves the completion of appropriate training, a medical examination, and a review of this site-specific HASP. All persons entering the site must use the buddy system, and check in with the Site Manager and/or HSO before going downrange.

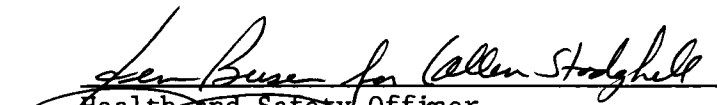
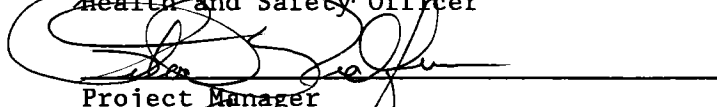

CERTIFIED ABB ENVIRONMENTAL TEAM PERSONNEL:

<u>*+ Ken Busen</u>	<u>*+ Joe Daniels</u>
<u>*+ Peter Redfern</u>	<u>*+ Andrew Harvey</u>
<u>*+ Jay Koch</u>	<u>*+ Kathleen O'Neil</u>
<u>*+ Allan Stodghill</u>	<u>*+ Peggy Layne</u>
<u>*+ Kevin Warner</u>	<u>*+ Eric Blomberg</u>
<u>*+ Jason Bell</u>	<u>*+ Andy DeSandro</u>
<u>*+ Laura Harris</u>	

OTHER CERTIFIED PERSONNEL:

* FIRST-AID-TRAINED
+ CPR-TRAINED

8.2 HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN (HASP) APPROVALS. By their signatures, the undersigned certify that this HASP will be used for the protection of the health and safety of all persons entering this site.

 Health and Safety Officer	<u>8/6/91</u> Date
 Project Manager	<u>8/6/91</u> Date
 Health and Safety Manager/Supervisor	<u>8/6/91</u> Date

8.3 FIELD TEAM REVIEW. I have read and reviewed the health and safety information in the HASP. I understand the information and will comply with the requirements of the HASP.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

SITE/PROJECT: _____

8.4 MEDICAL DATA SHEET. This Medical Data Sheet will be completed by all on-site personnel and kept in the Support Zone during site operations. It is not a substitute for the Medical Surveillance Program requirements consistent with the CLEAN HASP. This data sheet will accompany any personnel when medical assistance or transport to hospital facilities is required. If more space is required, use the back of this sheet.

Project: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Home Telephone: Area Code (____) _____

Age: _____ Height: _____ Weight: _____

In case of emergency, contact: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: Area Code (____) _____

Do you wear contact lenses? Yes () No ()

Allergies: _____

List medication(s) taken regularly: _____

Particular sensitivities: _____

Previous/current medical conditions or exposures to hazardous chemicals:

Name of Personal Physician: _____

Telephone: Area Code (____) _____

8.5 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

(On base) Security	(904) 778-5381
(On base) Rescue	(904) 778-5212
Primary Hospital (St. Vincent's Hospital)	(904) 387-7395
Alternate Hospital (Riverside Hospital)	(904) 387-7070
Base Fire Department	(904) 778-5333
Poison Control Center	(800) 962-1253
National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
Regional USEPA Emergency Response	(800) 414-8802
Site HSO: <u>Allan Stodghill</u>	(904) 656-1293
General Site Supervisor: <u>Ken Busen</u>	(904) 656-1293
Project Manager: <u>Peter Redfern</u>	(904) 656-1293
ABB Environmental HSM: <u>C.E. Sundquist</u>	(207) 775-5401 x101

8.6 ROUTES TO EMERGENCY MEDICAL FACILITIES. The primary source of medical assistance for the site is:

St. Vincent's Hospital
1800 Barrs Road
Jacksonville, Florida

DIRECTIONS TO PRIMARY HOSPITAL: Exit NAS Cecil Field via the main gate and travel northeast on Highway 228 approximately 12.5 miles to Barrs Road; turn right; travel 0.05 miles on Barrs Road. The hospital is on the right side of the road (see Figure 8-1).

The alternate source of medical assistance for the site is:

Riverside Hospital
2033 Riverside Avenue
Jacksonville, Florida

DIRECTIONS TO ALTERNATE HOSPITAL: Exit NAS Cecil Field via the main gate and travel northeast on Highway 228 approximately 13 miles to Margaret Street; turn right; travel 0.03 miles on Margaret Street. The hospital is on the right side of the street (see Figure 8-1).

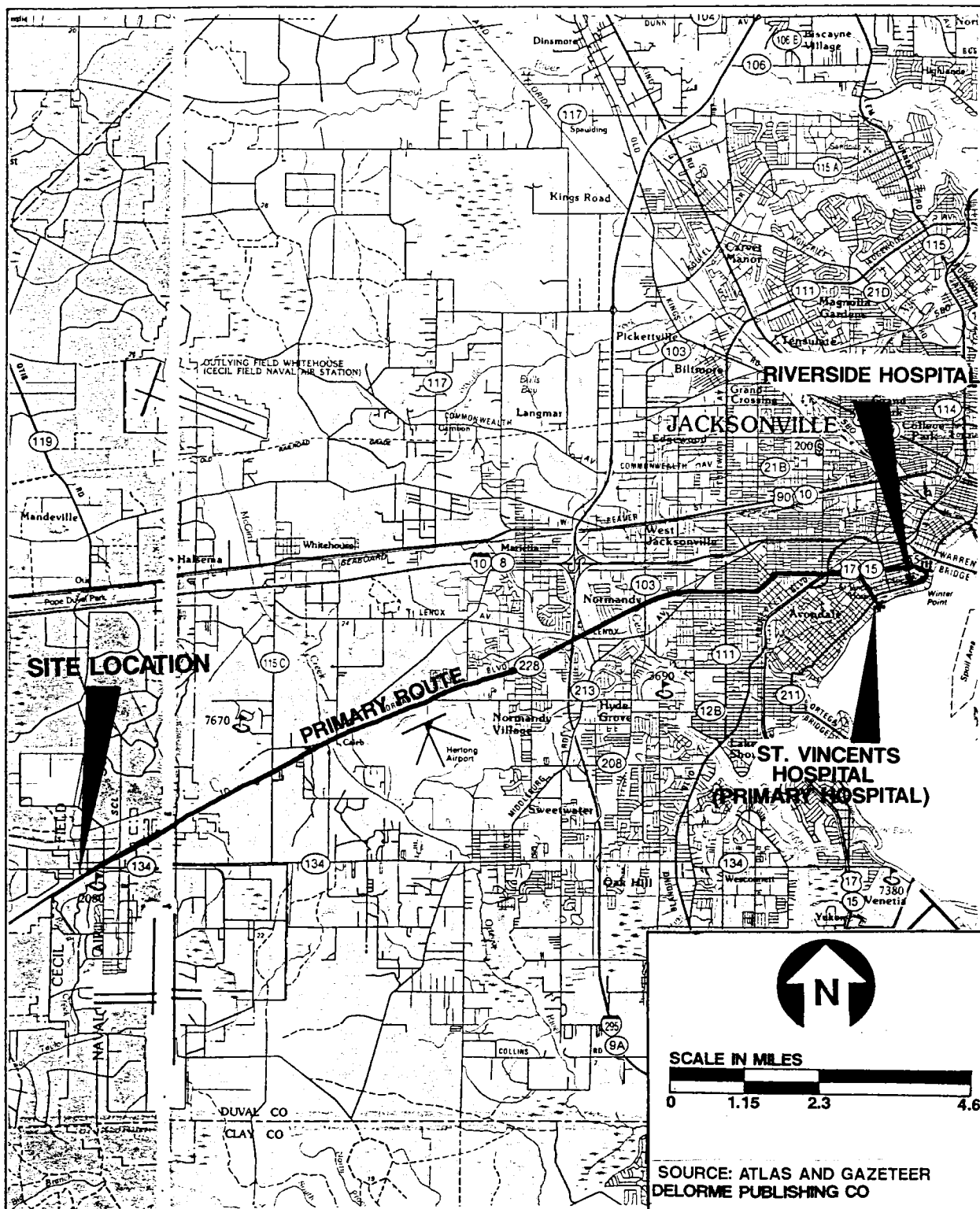
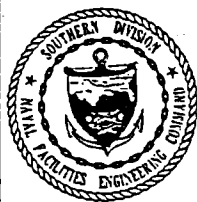


FIGURE 8-1

**ROUTE TO ST. VINCENTS HOSPITAL
AND RIVERSIDE HOSPITAL**



HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

**NAVAL AIR STATION
CECIL FIELD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA**

JOB SAFETY & HEALTH PROTECTION

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 provides job safety and health protection for workers by promoting safe and healthful working conditions throughout the Nation. Requirements of the Act include the following:

Employers

All employers must furnish to employees employment and a place of employment free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious harm or employees. Employers must comply with occupational safety and health standards issued under the Act.

Employees

Employees must comply with all occupational safety and health standards, rules, regulations and orders issued under the Act that apply to their own actions and conduct on the job.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) of the U.S. Department of Labor has the primary responsibility for administering the Act. OSHA issues occupational safety and health standards, and its Compliance Safety and Health Officers conduct jobsite inspections to help ensure compliance with the Act.

Inspection

The Act requires that a representative of the employer and a representative authorized by the employees be given an opportunity to accompany the OSHA inspector for the purpose of aiding the inspection.

Where there is no authorized employee representative, the OSHA Compliance Officer must consult with a reasonable number of employees concerning safety and health conditions in the workplace.

Complaint

Employees or their representatives have the right to file a complaint with the nearest OSHA office requesting an inspection if they believe unsafe or unhealthful conditions exist in their workplace. OSHA will withhold, on request, names of employees complaining.

The Act provides the employees may not be discharged or discriminated against in any way for filing safety and health complaints or for otherwise exercising their rights under the Act.

Employees who believe they have been discriminated against may file a complaint with their nearest OSHA office within 30 days of the alleged discrimination.

Citation

If upon inspection OSHA believes an employer has violated the Act, a citation alleging such violations will be issued to the employer. Each citation will specify a time period within which the alleged violation must be corrected.

The OSHA citation must be prominently displayed at or near the place of alleged violation for three days, or until it is corrected, whichever is later, to warn employees of dangers that may exist there.

Proposed Penalty

The Act provides for mandatory penalties against employers of up to \$1,000 for each serious violation and for optional penalties of up to \$1,000 for each nonserious violation. Penalties of up to \$1,000 per day may be proposed for failure to correct violations within the proposed time period. Also, any employer who willfully or repeatedly violates the Act may be assessed penalties of up to \$10,000 for each such violation.

Criminal penalties are also provided for in the Act. Any willful violation resulting in death of an employee, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine of up to \$250,000 (or \$500,000 if the employer is a corporation), or by imprisonment for up to six months, or by both. Conviction of an employer after a first conviction doubles these maximum penalties.

Voluntary Activity

While providing penalties for violations, the Act also encourages efforts by labor and management, before an OSHA inspection, to reduce workplace hazards voluntarily and to develop and improve safety and health programs in all workplaces and industries. OSHA's Voluntary Protection Programs recognize outstanding efforts of this nature.

OSHA has published Safety and Health Program Management Guidelines to assist employers in establishing or perfecting programs to prevent or control employee exposure to workplace hazards. There are many public and private organizations that can provide information and assistance in this effort, if requested. Also, your local OSHA office can provide considerable help and advice on solving safety and health problems or can refer you to other sources for health such as training.

Consultation

Free assistance in identifying and correcting hazards and in improving safety and health management is available to employers, without citation or penalty, through OSHA-supported programs in each State. These programs are usually administered by the State labor or Health department or a State university.

POSTING INSTRUCTIONS

Employees in States operating OSHA approved State Plans should obtain and post the State's equivalent poster.

More Information

Additional information and copies of the Act, specific OSHA safety and health standards, and other applicable regulations may be obtained from your employer or from the nearest OSHA Regional Office in the following locations:

Atlanta, Georgia	(404) 347-3573
Boston, Massachusetts	(617) 565-7164
Chicago, Illinois	(312) 353-2220
Dallas, Texas	(214) 767-4731
Denver, Colorado	(303) 844-3061
Kansas City, Missouri	(816) 426-5861
New York, New York	(212) 337-2325
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	(215) 596-1201
San Francisco, California	(415) 995-5672
Seattle, Washington	(206) 442-5930

Washington, D.C.
1989 (Revised)
OSHA 2203

Elizabeth Dole, Secretary of Labor
U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Under provisions of Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1903.2(a)(1) employers must post this notice (or a facsimile) in a conspicuous place where notices to employees are customarily posted.